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Japan

EC Asks Tokyo To Review Car Export Ceiling

OW0306141293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1359 GMT 3 Jun 93

[Text] Brussels, June 3 KYODO—The European Community (EC) has asked Japan to review the ceiling of Japanese car exports to Europe for this year earlier than scheduled, an EC commission spokesman said Thursday.

The official said the request was made in a letter sent to Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshiro Mori by Martin Bangemann, commission member in charge of industrial policies.

Japan and the EC have agreed to review the export ceiling, set at 1,089,000 vehicles, in September. The volume is down 9.4 percent from the year before.

European automakers complained about the ceiling as new car sales in Europe in the first four months of this year tumbled 17.8 percent from a year earlier because of a slow economic recovery.

The ceiling was set on the assumption demand for passenger cars in the 12-nation community would decline by only 6.5 percent.

EPA's Funada Returns From Paris Meeting

OW0606074293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0656 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Hajime Funada, director general of the Economic Planning Agency [EPA], returned home on Sunday from Paris where he represented Japan at a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

While in Paris, he also attended a meeting of the International Energy Agency.

'Sources' Comment on Agenda for G-7 Summit

OW0606074593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0730 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Leaders of the Group of Seven (G-7) economic powers will discuss establishing cooperative security to prevent regional conflicts in the post-cold war era when they meet in Tokyo for annual summit talks from July 7 to 9, government sources said Sunday.

Cooperation among the seven major industrialized nations in macroeconomics to achieve global economic recovery will also be high on the agenda, the sources said.

The leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States will also take up situations in the former Yugoslavia and North Korea's alleged development of nuclear weapons, they said.

Other political topics include arms control, disarmament and strengthening the function of the United Nations, they said.

Japan plans to propose reorganizing the Paris-based Coordinating Committee (Cocom) on regulations of exports to communist states into a framework to prevent proliferation of weapons and technology to cope with the post-cold war era, the sources said.

The summit talks will cover economic issues such as aid to Russia, global environment and promoting the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks, they said.

Japan, which hosts the meeting, is expected to raise issues involving developing countries to reflect the views of the Asia-Pacific region, the sources said.

Concerning Russian assistance, the leaders are likely to discuss a proposal by the United States to set up a 4 billion dollar fund to help Russia privatize its state-owned enterprises, they said.

Specific measures to help Russia dismantle nuclear weapons will also be studied.

Washington suggested creating the fund at the G-7 meeting of finance and foreign ministers in Tokyo in mid-April. European nations strongly opposed the proposal at a meeting of personal representatives of the G-7 nations which ended Sunday in London. Japan has remained neutral to the proposal.

The agenda for the summit talks will be formally decided at a final meeting of "sherpas" to be held later this month near Tokyo, the sources said.

Miyazawa on U.S. Call for Reducing Trade Surplus

OW0706034593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0335 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Monday his cabinet will do its best to expand domestic demand, which he described as the "royal road" to reducing Japan's whopping trade surplus.

Miyazawa was responding to a question at a session of the House of Councillors Budget Committee about U.S. calls upon Tokyo to slash its mounting trade surplus at a council meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris last week.

"Our country alone has a big trade surplus. I agree with foreign criticism on this point. The cabinet has taken pump-priming measures to stimulate domestic demand since last year," Miyazawa said.

He went on to say, "Though it takes much time, expanding domestic demand is the royal road" to a reduction in the trade surplus.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, in his speech to the OECD meeting, asked Japan to reduce its trade surpluses. "The surpluses...are hurting world growth," Bentsen said.

International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshiro Mori, who attended the two-day Paris meeting of 24 industrial nations, told the committee he expressed his concern at the gathering over the strong yen's adverse effects on the recovering economy.

Envoy To Seek 'Two Plus Two' Talks With U.S.

OW0506012293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0057 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Japan will soon ask the United States to hold "two plus two" talks of both countries' defense and foreign ministers to discuss bilateral security arrangements and military uncertainties in North Asia, government sources said Saturday. Japan hopes the talks, the first of their kind, will take place in the fall, they said.

Yukio Sato, head of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, will relay the request during his trip to Canada and the U.S. starting Saturday, the sources said.

The request marks a fresh attempt by Japan to shift the emphasis of the bilateral relationship away from trade, which has dominated Tokyo-Washington dialogue since the inauguration of President Bill Clinton's administration, the sources said.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary in 1990 of the revised Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the two countries agreed to initiate the "two plus two" framework to discuss bilateral, regional and global security issues by their foreign and defense ministers.

But the Persian Gulf war and a Japan-U.S. row over Tokyo's contributions to the U.S.-led allied campaign against Iraq as well as the ministers' often busy schedules have prevented the two countries from holding such a meeting, according to the sources.

Japanese officials said the time is ripe for the two countries to hold the first security ministerial meeting in light of North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons development program, China's military buildup and an envisioned Asian security framework.

Two U.S. Contractors Withdraw From Market

OW0406085693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Two U.S. contractors have pulled out from the Japanese market, attributing the exodus to what they perceived as fuzzy business practices here, industry sources said Friday. The two—Morrison-Knudsen Corp. and Guy F. Atkinson Co. of California, both based in San Francisco—have not renewed their building licenses in Japan for months, they said.

They are among 15 American builders which have entered the Japanese market after a bilateral agreement committed Japan to opening up more its public works projects to foreign contractors.

The sources said both of them cited as the reason for their withdrawal the restrictions on independent biddings and the vague requirements for tenders.

The 1988 major projects agreement committed Japan to opening 17 major projects to U.S. and other foreign firms. A revised pact added another 17 schemes to the list.

But foreign bidders—about 30 of them have entered since—are required to form joint ventures with Japanese partners to make bids. Other practices particular to Japan such as the "designated bidding" system have been under fire from overseas builders.

The 1988 bilateral pact did not target the abolition of the designated bidding system, in which builders who wish public works contracts must be selected by a local or national government as qualified tenderers.

Morrison-Knudsen set up a Japanese base in 1990 and Guy F. Atkinson in 1989. Their licenses, issued by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, expired in March 1992 and April 1993, respectively. Morrison has already annulled its partnership with Hazama Corp. and Atkins with Toda Corp.

The sources said the two were frustrated over their repeated failure to win projects, which they attributed to Japan's untransparent rules for bidding.

But not all of the sources are sympathetic toward them. Some said the two have not made sufficient efforts, citing the successful case of Bechtel Group of the United States, which has been awarded about 10 projects so far.

U.S. Officials Write Letters About Apple Ban

OW0506041993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Japanese Government leaders have received a flood of letters from U.S. officials and lawmakers demanding an end to Japan's import restrictions on U.S.-produced apples, government sources said Saturday. Officials of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Ministry are busy writing replies to the letters, the sources said.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, for example, has received a letter demanding the lifting of the import ban from Rep. Jay Inslee, a Democrat from the apple-producing state of Washington, the sources said.

The U.S. mail campaign over the apple issue started in April when U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy and

Trade Representative Mickey Kantor sent two jointly signed letters to Farm Minister Masami Tanabu.

House Speaker Thomas Foley, another Washington Democrat, later wrote to Tanabu regarding the apple issue.

Takakazu Kuriyama, Japanese ambassador to the United States, also received a similar letter jointly signed by 19 U.S. senators and representatives.

Japan has said it restricts the import of U.S. apples purely under virus and pest control requirements, not for political reasons.

Election Monitors Return From Cambodia

OW0406061093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0321 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Forty-one Japanese election monitors returned home Friday from a three-week stint supervising Cambodia's first multiparty election in 21 years. The Japanese were part of a group of 900 monitors from around the world who took part in the UN-sponsored election.

The Japanese civilians, comprised of five government officials, 13 local government employees and 23 private volunteers, helped to monitor ballots and count votes.

After arriving in Cambodia in mid-May, all 41 monitors were stationed for security reasons in the southern province of Takeo, where 600 Japanese Self-Defense Forces (SDF) troops are deployed. A Japanese policeman was killed in an ambush early May.

Shunji Yanai, director general of the international peacekeeping headquarters, told the group on arrival at Narita Airport he was delighted they had returned safely.

Twenty-five Japanese volunteers who helped prepare for the May 23 to 28 general election in Cambodia are scheduled to return home this month, officials said.

Thirty-Seven Meet With Miyazawa

OW0406074693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0637 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Thirty-seven Japanese personnel who monitored the recent general election in Cambodia met Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Friday to report on their duties with the United Nations peacekeeping mission. The 37 are among 41 Japanese personnel who have returned home after monitoring the first election in Cambodia in 21 years.

At the prime minister's official residence, Miyazawa greeted and shook hands with each of the election monitors, making such remarks as, "Welcome back. Good," and "You got a suntan."

Seisuke Fukushima, a Foreign Ministry official who headed the Japanese election monitor team, explained to Miyazawa about the volunteers' activities in Cambodia. Home Affairs Minister Keijiro Murata and Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono were also present.

Most of the 41 monitors were posted to the southern province of Takeo where a Japanese Self-Defense Forces (SDF) engineering unit with the U.N. peacekeeping mission is deployed.

Atsuhito Nakata, a 25-year-old Japanese U.N. volunteer, was shot dead in an ambush by unknown assailants in April.

The six-day Cambodian poll ended May 28 with results showing the royalist opposition FUNCINPEC party victorious over the ruling Cambodian People's Party.

Miyazawa: Tokyo To Watch Cambodian Developments

OW0706034493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0259 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Monday Japan will watch what happens in Cambodia following the first general elections there in 21 years.

Testifying before the House of Councillors Budget Committee, he expressed confidence that the outcome of the election will eventually dictate the course of events in Cambodia.

'Secret' Cambodia Withdrawal Plans Alleged

OW0706090193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0832 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 7 KYODO—Japan, jittery about domestic repercussions, has drawn up secret plans to evacuate its peacekeepers and other nationals in Cambodia with U.S. airlift assistance in the event of emergencies, KYODO News Service learned Monday. Other countries on the 22,000-strong UN-led nations peacekeeping operation have prepared similar withdrawal plans, mission sources said.

Japan has officially denied the existence of such a plan because of sensitivity at home over its special conditions for involvement in and withdrawal from overseas peacekeeping operations.

Opposition parties and other domestic groups demanded the immediate wthdrawal of Japanese peacekeepers after a Japanese volunteer election monitor and a civilian policeman were killed in April and May. They said the killings demonstrated that there was no cease-fire in effect—one of five preconditions for Japan's involvement.

Japan would withdraw in the event of an all-out attack by the Khmer Rouge guerrilla group, which has threatened to resume fighting to unseat the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh government after elections last month. Japanese personnel would be flown out of the country from a little-known airport in central Cambodia. This was confirmed by peacekeepers at the military airport in Kompong Chhnang province, less than 30 minutes by helicopter from Phnom Penh, and other sources of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). UNTAC's Malaysian Air Force officer at the airport acknowledged that the mission is to use it in case of an UNTAC pullout.

Tokyo dispatched defense officials to Washington in mid-May on a secret mission to seek U.S. military cooperation in evacuating Japanese nationals, including some 600 UNTAC troops, in case the fragile cease-fire is broken, the sources said. The request calls for airlifting from the military airport, called Kompong Chhnang West, as well as Ochentong Airport in Phnom Penh to U-Tapao naval base in southeastern Thailand, they said.

In enacting a law a year ago that opened the way for Japan's first overseas troop deployment since the end of World War II, Tokyo laid down five principles to prevent a peacekeeping mission from violating its war-renouncing constitution. They include the presence of a cease-fire agreement among all warring parties and their consent to accept Japanese peacekeepers. Japan would suspend or withdraw the mission without waiting for instructions from the UN.

In a compromise with critics of the mission, Japan has limited its involvement in the peacekeeping force in Cambodia to noncombat operations.

The Kompong Chhnang Airport was built in the late 1970s with Chinese assistance as part of military support for the Khmer Rouge. The airport has a 2,400-meter runway, the longest of all six airports in Cambodia. UNTAC is using it as an air base. It was never used by the radical communist group that was ousted from power in 1979 by invading Vietnamese troops.

111 UN-Purchased Vehicles Sent to Mozambique

OW0506213093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1321 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Okayama, June 5 KYODO—The United Nations on Saturday shipped to Mozambique 111 of the 705 vehicles it purchased last year and which have been stored in Okayama Prefecture, western Japan, auto plant officials said.

The vehicles were loaded onto the 10,915-ton World Glory, which is bound for Mozambique and is expected to arrive there in early July, according to officials of a Mitsubishi Motors Corp. plant. The vehicles were among a total of 850 vehicles the U.N. purchased last autumn through a Japanese trading house for election monitoring in Cambodia.

Foreign Ministry officials said late last month 705 of the U.N.-purchased vehicles were sitting in a car lot in Okayama. The U.N. subsequently decided that only 100 vehicles were needed in Cambodia and tried to cancel the contract for the remaining 750, but it was too late to halt production, the officials said. The U.N. sent the 100 vehicles to Cambodia last winter and resold 45 others, they said. It now plans to soon ship another 100 vehicles to Somalia. The remaining 494 had not been designated for use.

Tokyo, Beijing Reach Shipping Agreement

OW0406125793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1153 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Japanese shipping companies will be allowed to do business in China as a result of shipping negotiations between Japan and China which ended here Friday, Transport Ministry officials said.

The officials said China took similar measures for the United States in 1991 and for the European Community (EC) in 1992.

Until now, Japanese shipping companies have been allowed to engage in business in China—such as collection of cargo and freight charges and remittance—only through Chinese agencies.

The two countries also reached basic agreement on beginning a new ferry service between Japan and China, the officials said. Concrete plans for such service will be hammered out in private-level negotiations, they said.

Suspected Vietnamese Refugees Land on Okinawa

OW0406060593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0443 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Naha, June 4 KYODO—Eleven young men, claiming to be from Vietnam, landed on the western side of Ishigaki Island on Friday and were promptly taken into custody by authorities.

One of the men apparently said in broken English that the group had come from Vietnam, said Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) officials, who believe the men are refugees. The MSA is trying to determine the origin of the boat that brought the group to Ishigaki and the reason for it landing there.

According to the MSA officials, the leader of the group said the 10-meter, 6-ton wooden vessel left Vietnam on May 11 and arrived at Ishigaki Island via Hong Kong and China.

Police Arrest 26 Illegal Iranians, Pakistanis

OW0406060793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0441 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Police arrested 26 Iranians and Pakistanis in Tokyo on Friday in the latest crackdown against foreigners working illegally in Japan. They were arrested in and around Tokyo's Ueno Park for overstaying their visas or staying unlawfully in Japan in breach of the Immigration and Refugee Recognition Law, police said. Seventeen had stayed illegally for one to two years, police said. The Tokyo Immigration Bureau plans to repatriate the 23 Iranians and three Pakistanis, immigration officials said.

The latest clampdown brings to 77 the number of overstayers arrested since police started the crackdown in April. The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department's operation initially was targeted at Tokyo's Yoyogi Park, where thousands of foreigners, mostly Iranians, used to gather on Sundays. The park was recently cordoned off after complaints about drug dealing and other illegal activities, and many foreigners moved to Ueno Park, on the other side of Tokyo.

Japan outlaws unskilled immigrant labor. The legal regulation has motivated many people to come on short-term visas, which they deliberately overstay while earning Japanese yen.

Peru's Fujimori Urges Okinawa's Cooperation

OW0506115993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0953 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Naha, June 5 KYODO—Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori called on Japan's southernmost prefecture of Okinawa on Saturday to cooperate in rebuilding Peru, where about 60,000 Japanese-Peruvians—originally from Okinawa—are living, Japanese officials said.

Fujimori told Okinawa Governor Masahide Ota in a meeting that he intends to continue working for the reconstruction of Peru. He called for promoting friendship between Okinawa and Peru, the officials said.

The Peruvian president also encouraged people from Okinawa to visit Peru, pointing out that his countermeasures against terrorism have been effective.

Fujimori had expressed his wish to visit Okinawa because about 65 percent of the people of Japanese descent in Peru are originally from Okinawa.

Local economic bodies in Okinawa handed Fujimori about 100,000 dollars in contribution to build schools in Peru, the officials said.

Fujimori arrived in Tokyo on May 30 en route to his four-day visit to South Korea. In Tokyo, he met Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and held an audience with Emperor Akihito.

He returned to Japan on Friday to visit Osaka and Okinawa and is to leave Okinawa for Tokyo on Monday.

Tokyo Offers Funds To Curb Starvation in Sudan

OW0406083793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0651 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Japan will extend 1 billion yen, or about 8.2 million dollars, in emergency aid to alleviate critical food shortages in Sudan, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday. The funds will be offered for a World Food Program (WFP) emergency relief operation in Sudan, focusing on the southern part of the country, spokesman Sadaaki Numata told reporters.

Numata said about 1.5 million people in the southern region face "imminent mass starvation" because of a 10-year-long civil war and drought. He noted that the death toll by famine and disease for the last three years alone is reported to exceed 1 million, adding that the number is expected to increase.

The spokesman said the Japanese funds would be used by the WFP to meet expenses entailed in transporting food to the afflicted area by barge, train and air. He said a portion of the funds will also be used for the delivery of over a million rations of hard biscuits from Japan to Sudan.

LDP, Opposition Discuss Electoral Reform

OW0706005093

[Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese at 0000 GMT on 30 May broadcasts a live, 60-minute roundtable discussion entitled "Political Reform—How Will the Ruling and Opposition Parties Compromise?" Taking part in the roundtable are Masayasu Kitagawa of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Masao Sakon of the Social Democratic Party of Japan (SDPJ), Kazuo Fushiki of Komeito, Tatsuo Kawabata of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), and Hideo Kijima of the Japan Communist Party (JCP). Each is his party's representative on the lower house's Ad Hoc Committee on Political Reform. The program is moderated by NHK commentator Takashi Yamamoto.

In the beginning, NHK commentator Yamamoto briefly recalls the recent moves by political parties in connection with political reform, and says the ruling and opposition parties have finally begun to take action to seek common ground on electoral system reform.

First Yamamoto asks the LDP's Kitagawa to list agreements reached between the ruling and opposition parties at the ad hoc committee meetings. Kitagawa says they have agreed: 1) each party should make efforts to enact four political reform-related bills as one package during the current Diet session; 2) to introduce a new electoral system; 3) the new electoral system should include elements of the LDP-proposed electoral reform plan and the plan put forward jointly by the SDPJ and Komeito; and 4) the Political Fund Control Law should be revised. Kitagawa says, "Based on these agreements, the ruling and opposition parties will promote discussions on political reform and work out a compromise electoral reform plan." Asked whether each party has agreed to reform the current electoral system, the SDPJ's Sakon says, "It is necessary to reform the current medium-sized electoral system to back up the efforts to prevent money-tainted politics." Sakon then urges the LDP to earnestly work to annul money politics.

Yamamoto asks Komeito's Fushiki how he assesses the ad hoc committee's discussion. While noting that the committee has discussed political reform for more than 100 hours and the discussion has been very fruitful, Fushiki notes that recently there has been discord between the LDP and the opposition parties over electoral system reform, and says "attention is currently focused on LDP reaction to the agreement reached among opposition parties to seek a compromise with the LDP based on the 'renyo' electoral reform plan," which has been proposed by the private Political Reform Promotion Committee. Answering the same question, the DSP's Kawabata notes the need to establish a political setup in which change of government is possible through electoral system reform.

Asked whether the SDPJ-revised renyo plan could be a basis for a compromise with the LDP, Sakon says, "The SDPJ will call on other opposition parties, with the exception of the JCP, to accept the SDPJ-revised renyo plan after fully explaining differences between the revised renyo plan and the original one." Sakon adds if they do not accept the SDPJ plan, his party will promote further discussions with them on electoral reform. While noting the renyo plan was devised as a compromise plan, Komeito's Fushiki says, "Komeito has decided to accept the renyo plan as it is." However, he adds since each party should make efforts to reach a compromise, "Komeito will be flexible in revising the plan if other opposition parties agree to accept the revised one." The DSP's Kawabata agrees to promote debate on electoral system reform based on the renyo plan.

Yamamoto then asks the LDP's Kitagawa what he thinks of opposition moves to seek a common ground based on the renyo plan. Kitagawa speaks highly of the agreement reached among opposition parties to promote debate based on the renyo plan, and urges them to compile a compromise plan. After the opposition compiles the plan, he says "LDP members, including myself, will make efforts to devise a definite LDP unified plan as soon as possible."

The participants next discuss the details of three proposed plans for electoral system reform. They are the renyo plan, a mixture of single-seat electoral districts and proportional representation with some advantages to the smaller parties; the heiritsu plan, single-seat electoral district combined with proportional representation but with the emphasis on the single-seat constituencies; and the heiyo plan, a combination of single-seat electoral district and proportional representation but with the emphasis on proportional representation. Some argue that the three plans are almost the same, while others note that what matters is not whether they are different or not, but what plan will be able to change Japan's politics. After listening to opposition views on the proposed reform plans, the LDP's Kitagawa says, "Although the LDP intends to maintain its stand that an electoral reform plan should be devised based on single-seat constituencies, it will study other parties' reform plans" in order to reach a compromise.

Asked how long it will take for the opposition to compile a unified plan, the SDPJ's Sakon says, "We will compile it within the week." Yamamoto questions Kitagawa on whether the LDP intends to coordinate opinions within the party based on the heiritsu plan. Kitagawa says because opposition parties are determined to work out a compromise plan within the week, "The LDP, in response to the opposition's efforts, will also hastily devise its compromise plan" based on single-seat constituencies. In answering a question whether opposition parties think the heiyo and heiritsu plans are worth considering if the LDP submits them as compromise plans, the DSP's Kawabata notes the need to examine the plans to find any common points with the opposition-proposed renyo plan. While noting that opposition parties will discuss the plans if the LDP proposes them as compromise plans, Komeito's Fushiki expresses concern, saying, "Proposing these plans might make political reform debate more complicated."

On the issue of tightening political funds control, the SDPJ's Sakon says, "If the LDP takes bold steps to abolish political donations from companies, the SDPJ will be flexible on electoral reform." In response, the LDP's Kitagawa expresses reluctance to abolish corporate political donations because "politics costs a lot of money." Komeito's Fushiki also calls for abolishing political donations from companies on the grounds that "they are the prime cause for public distrust in politics because such donations have been a hotbed of many political scandals." The DSP agrees with the SDPJ and Komeito. Kitagawa says, "The LDP will make in-depth discussions on this matter with the opposition."

Yamamoto again takes up the electoral reform issue. In answering a question about whether political parties should discuss compromise plans through the ad hoc committee or at a meeting of party executives, participants all say the plans should be discussed by the ad hoc committee.

Yamamoto says the LDP seems to have difficulty forming party consensus on electoral reform and asks Kitagawa whether he is worried about this. Kitagawa admits he is worried, but says, "Because the LDP leaders, including the president and secretary general, have taken electoral reform very seriously, the party will certainly be able to form a consensus." The SDPJ's Sakon says that his party also has had difficulty coordinating opinions on electoral reform but stresses the importance of the reform by saying, "If we fail to achieve political reform, all parties will see the worst and people will severely criticize politicians." The Komeito and DSP representatives express firm determination to enact reform bills during the current Diet session.

LDP Said Split Into 3 Blocs Over Reform

OW0206145693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1416 GMT 2 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Legislators of the dominant Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) are divided into three blocs over the course of political reform efforts, an LDP survey showed Wednesday.

Among the respondents, 29.4 percent favored an LDP proposal aimed at replacing all current multiseat constituencies with single-seat electorates for a general election to the powerful House of Representatives, the unofficial results of the survey said.

The survey also found that 24.5 percent favored a compromise with the opposition camp with an electoral reform scheme submitted to parliament by the cabinet of former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu but scrapped in 1991. The Kaifu cabinet plan was designed to set up 300 single-seat constituencies, coupled with a proportional representation system under which 175 seats would be allocated among the parties in accordance with the overall numbers of votes they claimed.

Those seeking enactment of electoral reform legislation through a major concession to the opposition camp made up 29.7 percent of LDP lawmakers, aided by positive responses from members of the reform-minded LDP faction headed by former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata but in reality led by former LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa.

The survey was conducted Tuesday and Wednesday. Of 274 LDP legislators, 265 responded through their six factions and a minor grouping.

Opposition Leaders Ask Electoral Reform Action

OW0506085993 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1006 GMT 3 Jun 93

[From the "NHK News 7" program]

[Text] Leaders of the opposition parties, Chairman Sadao Yamahana of the Social Democratic Party of Japan, and Chairman Koshiro Ishida of Komeito, criticized the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] position [on political reform].

[Begin Yamahana recording] Despite the prime minister's profession of his determination, groups of Diet members inside the LDP bent on protecting their own interests are still vacillating. The LDP has failed to exercise leadership, and is yet to come up with a counterproposal to the opposition parties. We have to do everything to make the LDP move, and we must exert utmost efforts toward this end. [end recording]

[Begin Ishida recording] We all have to agree that a conclusion has to be arrived at by all means during the current Diet session, and if such an agreement is reached, we have to consider an extension of this Diet session for this purpose. These two points have to be discussed further at the meeting of party leaders in order to enable us to reach an agreement. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Chairman Akira Yamagishi of Rengo [Japanese Trade Union Confederation] gave a speech at the Rengo Central Committee indicating that the opposition parties should also be flexible in their response depending on what the LDP will do hereafter.

[Begin Yamagishi recording] Judging by common sense, I expect the LDP to come up with a proposal on a certain form of "heiritsu" system [a combination of single-seat constituencies and proportional representation originally proposed by the LDP during the Kaifu administration]. I believe that the opposition parties, even as they uphold a formula based on the "renyo" system [also a combination of single-seat constituencies and proportional representation, proposed by the private sector's Political Reform Promotion Committee], should take a decisive step when the time comes for such an action in order to facilitate a compromise. [end recording]

LDP Factions Discuss Electoral Reform Issue

OW0406085793 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1002 GMT 3 Jun 93

[From the "NHK News" program]

[Text] As attention focuses on reforming the system of elections for the House of Representatives, the opposition has submitted its unified electoral reform plan to the Diet. However, the combination system [heiretsusei] of single-seat constituencies and proportional representation, with the emphasis on the single-seat constituencies, is gaining favor within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] as a compromise proposal, and interest is growing in how views on the new electoral system will be coordinated within the LDP.

Today, each LDP faction, with the exception of the Komoto faction, held a general meeting at which lawmakers debated the pros and cons of an LDP compromise with the opposition over reform, but failed to reach a consensus. As a result, no substantial headway was made in the coordination of views within the LDP. We interviewed senior lawmakers and faction secretary generals when the meetings were finished.

[Begin Miyashita] The principle remains firm that our faction leaves Chairman Mitsuzuka to handle this question. However, if the LDP negotiates with the opposition on the combination system of single-seat constituencies and proportional representation and reform of the current political system, it will become necessary to debate the issues again at the LDP Executive Council. I think that some LDP lawmakers will make very clear their feelings at such debates. [end recording]

[Begin Ikeda recording] Everyone at this meeting is taking a very flexible stand. They are saying that they will not stick to a single solution. They maintain that, as the LDP faction that should most vigorously back the LDP president, the Miyazawa faction should promote reform of the current electoral system while both supporting the president and trying to hold the LDP together. [end recording]

[Begin Kibe recording] Individual views should be taken into account. If debate is not held, it will be impossible to truly restore the public trust in politics. Since reforming the current electoral system for the lower house is an important matter, further debates should be held in the future. The greatest level of common understanding will be found in the course of such debates [end recording].

[Begin Gakuga recording] With the current Diet session coming close to an end, reform of the current electoral system for the lower house is proceeding at a fast pace. As for the issue of reform, I think that the four LDP executives, together with Shiokawa, acting chairman of the LDP Headquarters for Political Reform and former LDP Secretary General Obuchi, will make the final decision. We believe that Chairman Obuchi will make a clear judgment and act in response to our intentions [end recording].

[Begin Watanabe recording] We believe in what the prime minister has said. We will fully cooperate with the prime minister. We will support the prime minister's decision. [end recording].

Speaking with reporters in Nagasaki Prefecture today, LDP Secretary General Kajiyama touched on the issue of achieving consensus within the LDP and said: We should not rush to achieve consensus within the party. We will start working to achieve consensus with the firm belief that we will succeed.

Noda Proposes Compromise Electoral Reform Plan

OW0406164993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0902 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—The chief negotiator on electoral reform of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Friday proposed a compromise plan to revamp the voting system for the House of Representatives, Diet sources said. But the plan immediately came under fire from the opposition, they said.

Takeshi Noda, chief of the LDP panelists on the lower chamber's Political Reform Ad Hoc Committee, which includes ruling and opposition members, called for combining 300 single-seat constituencies with proportional representation under which 150 seats would be allocated, the sources said. Noda submitted the proposal, which would slash the lower chamber's seats to 450 from 512, to the opposition camp of the committee, but it was promptly criticized.

The fresh proposal calls for slashing 75 seats from the 225 seats which six opposition parties jointly argued should be elected under a proportional representation system. The opposition's counterproposal also calls for electing the remaining 275 seats through a single-seat system, they said.

The oppositions' joint proposal—modeled after a plan compiled by the No. 1 opposition Social Democratic Party—had drawn ire from the LDP, which calls for electing all of the proposed 500 seats through a single-seat constituency system.

Noda's proposal marked a departure from the unified LDP platform. Noda's proposal also envisions allowing voters to cast a single ballot for candidates to be elected under both the proportional representation and the single-seat systems. The single vote would be counted twice to determine the number of candidates from various political parties to be elected through both systems. However, opposition party panelists dismissed Noda's proposal as a mere personal draft proposal which has not yet received the blessing of the LDP leadership, they said.

In a related development, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and LDP Secretary General Seiroku Kajiyama agreed to step up efforts to reconcile differences over proposed electoral reforms within the ruling party, LDP sources said. In a separate meeting Friday between Kajiyama and Masajuro Shiokawa, acting chief of the ruling party's Political Reform Promotion Headquarters, an intraparty panel, the two executives agreed to hold a joint meeting on Monday of the panel and the LDP's Research Commission on the Election System, they said. The two agreed to intensify efforts to iron out intraparty differences, starting Tuesday, they said.

Kajiyama Hopes for Diet Passage of Reform Bill

OW0406075893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0544 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—A top official of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) said Friday he hopes a package of political reforms will pass the current parliamentary session ending June 20, party officials said. "I am trying hard to get this job finished by the end of the current Diet session," said LDP Secretary General Seiroku Kajiyama, adding that he will consult with party's President Kiichi Miyazawa, who is also prime minister.

The LDP presidency automatically carries with it the prime ministership because of the party's strength in the Diet.

Kajiyama made the remarks at a meeting of the LDP leadership on Friday morning. Among those present were Koko Sato, chairman of the Executive Council, and Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council.

Miyazawa, meanwhile, expressed hope of reaching a consensus over the LDP's reform course by early next week. Earlier Friday, he met former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, who initially pushed for political reform in 1991.

The premier also met with Kajiyama to discuss ways of resolving differences about the reform process among party members, the officials said.

The LDP remains at the loggerheads with the opposition camp over the course of political reform efforts centering on electoral reform. Political and electoral reform has been a big domestic issue since the 1988-1989 Recruit shares-for-favors scandal and the 1992-1993 Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money-and-mob scam involving politicians.

Yamahana Urges Extended Diet Session for Reforms

OW0506052493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0500 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Fukui, June 5 KYODO—Sadao Yamahana, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, proposed Saturday to extend the term of the current ordinary Diet session beyond June 20 to enact political reform bills.

The leader of the largest opposition party said that if the issue of political reform is not settled in the current session and is instead carried over to an extraordinary Diet session expected in the fall, the momentum would be lost. He urged extending the term of the Diet session as long as possible to pass the reform bills.

At the center of the controversial issue of reform is an overhaul of the electoral process of the House of Representatives which is based on a multiseat constituency system.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party has submitted a bill for a single-seat constituency system, but six opposition parties jointly submitted a plan combining a single-seat constituency with proportional representation.

Stocks Continue To 'Lure' Foreign Investors

OW0306100693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0830 GMT 3 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Japanese stocks continued to lure foreign investors in April, while investors here swung to net sellers of foreign stocks from net buyers in March, the Finance Ministry said Thursday. In the latest reporting month, foreign net purchases of Japanese stocks totaled 1,384 million dollars, compared with net purchases of 4,314 million dollars in March.

April was the fifth consecutive month in which foreign investors were net buyers of Japanese stocks. It was the first month in four, however, in which the scale of their net buying fell from the previous month. A ministry official traced the decline in net foreign buying of Japanese stocks chiefly to profit-taking sales prompted by a stronger yen.

In April, foreign investors bought 15,911 million dollars worth of Japanese stocks and sold 24,527 million dollars worth.

Japanese investors, meanwhile, became net sellers of foreign stocks, selling 493 million dollars more than they purchased, taking profits on the recent rally on wall street. Japanese sales of foreign stocks came to 3,921 million dollars, while Japanese purchases totaled 3,428 million dollars.

In fixed income, foreign investors became net buyers of Japanese bonds in April after being net sellers over the past four months.

A ministry official said the turnaround reflects a cautious mood mong foreigners on selling Japanese bonds as the yen's appreciation makes the bonds attractive. Foreign investors bought 11,014 million dollars of Japanese bonds and sold 9,146 million dollars worth. Japanese investors turned net buyers of foreign bonds in April for the first time in three months, betting on a rally in the U.S. Treasury market. Net Japanese purchases of foreign bonds totaled 6,830 million dollars, compared with net sales of 1,270 million dollars in March.

Japanese purchases of foreign bonds came to 94,866 million dollars, while sales amounted to 88,036 million dollars worth.

Underneath is the balance of securities investments in millions of dollars for April 1993, released Thursday by the Finance Ministry.

Foreign Investments in Japan

	purchase	sales	net
stocks	15,911	14,527	1,384
bonds	11,014	9,146	1,867
total	—	—	3,251

Japanese Investments Abroad

	purchase	sales	net
stocks	3,428	3,921	-493
bonds	94,866	88,036	6,830
total	—	—	6,337

Note: 1. Bond investments exclude short-term securities.

2. The figures are different from those based on the balance of international payments.

Direct Overseas Investment Falls in FY-1992

OW0306100493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT 3 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Japanese direct investment abroad fell for the third straight year in fiscal [FY] 1992 that ended March 31 as the sluggish economy helped squeeze corporate expansion abroad, according to official statistics released Thursday. New direct foreign investment, such as purchases of equity stakes in foreign firms and factories, dropped to 34,138 million dollars from 41,584 million dollars the previous year, according to the statistics compiled by the Finance Ministry.

Direct investment is defined as buying a stake of more than 10 percent in a firm and extending loans for a period of more than one year. Real estate investment is excluded.

A ministry official blamed the contraction in Japanese direct investment abroad to deteriorated corporate earnings at home and the dim outlook for U.S. and European economies. He said the data suggest that the high pace of Japanese investment abroad has run its course as many Japanese firms have built a sufficient number of foreign plants for local production.

The official said the ministry statistics do not include Japanese investment made with funds raised abroad. Direct investment in the United States alone fell 23.3 percent to 13,819 million dollars, accounting for 40.5 percent of the total, down from 43.3 percent the previous year. Japanese invested 7,061 million dollars in Europe, down 24.7 percent. Europe's share of the total was down to 20.7 percent from 22.5 percent.

Direct investment in Asia surged 8.2 percent to 6,425 million dollars, pushing Asia's share up to 18.8 percent from 14.3 percent.

The official said the trend is expected to continue as a poll by the Export-Import Bank of Japan shows many Japanese firms plan to make investments in Asia to secure overseas production bases.

Foreign direct investment in Japan, meanwhile, fell 5.9 percent to 4,084 million dollars, the first such fall in recent years.

The ministry official said the decline reflects a change in the way data are compiled on foreign direct investment starting from January 1992, which excludes foreign purchases of less than 10 percent of stakes in unlisted companies. If such investments are included, the level of direct foreign investment would have been flat with the year-earlier level, he said. In the past, such foreign investment accounted for some 60 percent of the total.

U.S. investment in Japan edged up 0.2 percent to 1,337 million dollars, accounting for 32.7 percent of total foreign investment, up from 30.7 percent the previous year. European investment rose 7.6 percent to 1,450 million dollars, bringing Europe's share up to 35.5 percent from 31.1 percent. Asian investment plunged 30.8 percent to 99 million dollars, dragging Asia's share down to 2.4 percent from 3.3 percent.

Keidanren Gives Mixed Reaction to Revised Law

OW0406124793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1122 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—The powerful Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) gave a mixed reaction Friday to Diet approval of a revised commercial code. The federation said the law is harsh on the business community but corporations should face it squarely in discharging their social responsibility.

The House of Councillors approved two bills revising the law Friday, completing parliamentary procedures for enactment on October 1.

The revision is designed to tighten protection of shareholders by allowing them to file suits against companies at low cost.

Keidanren officials expressed concern that abuse of litigation rights by shareholders may hurt corporate performance. But the officials welcomed removal of regulations on corporate bond issues.

The revision also requires big companies to hire at least three auditors for three-year terms, up from two auditors serving two-year terms under the existing law.

Panel Urges Foreign Exchange Risk Management

OW0406125393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—A government advisory panel came up with a draft report Friday calling for financial institutions to tighten foreign exchange risk management, officials said.

The Committee on Foreign Exchange and Other Transactions, an advisory organ to the finance and trade ministers, said the report prepared by an expert group on international financial transactions will be approved at a plenary session June 11.

The report said risk management has become important amid mounting criticism of questionable trading in futures, options, and swap and other financial products.

Showa Shell Sekiyu K.K., a Japanese affiliate of the Royal Dutch Shell group, reported late last year it suffered a loss exceeding 100 billion yen in foreign exchange futures trading.

The report calls on regulators to tighten control and inspection of speculative trading in derivative financial products such as stock and foreign exchange futures, the officials said. The regulators also were urged to make it mandatory for corporations to disclose data on risky financial transactions, they said.

The committee in its report released last year called for a ban on what is known as the historical rollover, a method to conceal losses by extending contracts on futures trading.

EPA Official Says Economy 'Nearing Bottom'

OW0406113593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1107 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—A senior official at the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) said Friday the Japanese economy is nearing bottom as inventories have been sufficiently thinned at long last.

The official, who asked not to be named, told reporters a few years of corporate efforts to reduce fattened inventories to more manageable levels have apparently come to an end, judging from recent government data on industrial output for April. The data, released Monday, showed April inventories down from the previous month for the fifth straight month, although industrial output also declined—for the first time in three months.

"There appears to be no reversal (in this trend of diminishing inventories)," he said.

The official also said he feels "the turning point of the economy is drawing near," because of another bullish result in the index of coincident indicators for March, which surpassed the so-called boom-or-bust 50 percent for the second month in a row. If the index stays above 50 percent for three months running, this is considered to indicate the economy is on the mend.

The official is not the only one with an optimistic forecast, though there are also many private economists who still paint a bleak picture of the economic landscape in the coming months. EPA Director General Hajime Funada recently said the economic bottom "is not so far away."

Tokyo Divided Over Domestic Economic Performance

OW0506130393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—The Japanese Government is divided over whether it should declare that the nation's economy has bottomed out after a slump of more than a year, sources said Saturday. They said the Economic Planning Agency [EPA] has started consultations with Finance and Trade Ministries to adjust views on the economic performance, which is to be incorporated in its monthly report to be released Thursday.

The sources said the EPA intends to declare in the report that the economic slump has hit bottom, citing data on industrial production, shipments and inventories for April.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry, however, argues that the EPA's judgment is premature, claiming that improvement of economic data since February was attributable to corpoate attempts to dress up business results to be reported in financial statements for fiscal 1992, which ended last March 31, the sources said.

They said the ministry contends that manufacturers still are going through the final stage of inventory adjustments and ultimate demand remains sluggish, as demonstrated by flagging automobile sales.

The EPA counters the ministry's arguments, saying inventory adjustments have already been completed and key economic indexes which show economic trends climbed above the critical boom or bust line for the second straight month in April, the sources said.

In its report for May, the EPA stopped short of declaring recovery, saying signs of recovery were seen though the domestic economy remained flagging.

Tanahashi Comments on Government Economic Report

OW0706082293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0808 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—The government's report on the economy for June will not declare it has hit bottom as anticipated by some, a senior Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) official said Monday. "I don't think the report will support the notion that the economy has bottomed out," said Yuji Tanahashi, vice minister of international trade and industry.

Speaking at a press conference, Tanahashi said there are still cautious views within MITI and the Bank of Japan on the economy because data on industrial production for May is not available.

Tanahashi said statistics indicate inventories should have come down to an appropriate level in the April-June period, but industrial production will be a telling factor. Tanahashi made the comments amid reports the government paper, to be released Thursday by the Economic Planning Agency, would declare the economy is on the road to recovery.

Asked to comment on a request by the European Community to reopen talks on cutting Japanese car exports to the region, Tanahashi said it is too early to make any decision because it was only two months ago that a 1993 ceiling was set. "We have not made a decision to reject the EC request, but we need a little more time to watch the situation in the European (car) market in order to make a decision," he said.

Japan and the EC agreed in April that the EC car market will shrink 6.4 percent in 1993, a projection setting a ceiling of Japanese car exports at 1.089 million units, down 9.4 percent. But faced with a larger-than-expected fall in auto sales in the January-April period, the EC has sent Japan a letter asking it to review the projection and ceiling.

Survey: Major Firms Plan To Reduce Hiring

OW0606074093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0654 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—About 70 percent of major Japanese companies polled plan to hire far fewer new graduates next year, underscoring their strategy to further slim management in anticipation of a long low-growth period, a survey conducted by KYODO News Service showed Sunday.

The survey polled 150 major firms from late May to early June, with 107 firms, or 71 percent, answering that they plan a cutback from last spring's recruitment of new graduates. Of the 107 firms, 74 have almost decided on the hiring amount, with an average 32 percent cutback from this year.

In Japan, college and high-school graduates regularly join companies on April 1.

The planned reductions are notably steep in the electrical equipment and automobile industries, which have been hard hit by the yen's recent appreciation. Particularly, the major computer maker Fujitsu Ltd. plans to stop hiring college graduates for clerical jobs, and high-school graduates for all jobs. In addition, the plan calls for less positions for women.

Of the polled firms, 29 concerns—led by major commercial banks—answered that they are yet undecided, but most said they are considering moving in a direction for trimming.

"The Japanese-style management of hiring new graduates massively to offering (higher) posts while having them compete has come to an end," said Ken Moroi, vice president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Association (Nikkeiren).

"In an age when we can expect only a low 2-3 percent growth, the number of posts will continue to decrease," he said, stressing that the seller-led labor situation as in the days of "bubble" economic boom will never happen again, even if the economy picks up.

Indeed, the Japanese industry faces the need for tough restructuring amid the yen's rapid appreciation and globalism, and the ongoing job adjustment may not be a temporary move under the economic slump.

On an industry basis, the highest cutbacks are seen in the electrical machinery industry, which posted lower sales across the board for the business year ended March 31.

Six of 13 polled firms have already decided the hiring amount, with an average reduction of 49 percent, or half that of this year.

As for their reasons, a spokesman for Mitsubishi Electric Corp. said, "We will devlop and utilize the capable employees injected in the past."

A Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. spokesman said, "We want to limit cutbacks to a level that will not give an adverse effect in the future."

Suffering sluggish sales of passenger cars, five automakers plan an average slashing of 28 percent. Three firms—Nissan Motor Co., Mazda Motor Corp. and Honda Motor Co.—are to halve the number of male high-school graduates.

Brokerage houses presented a reduction plan across the board, still reeling from the after-effects of the collapse of the bubble economy. Nikko Securities Co., which halved this year, is to further trim hiring, and Daiwa Securities Co. plans to cut more than 40 percent, explaining, "reducing new graduate recruitment is the center of our streamlining.

Meanwhile, only six firms answered that they plan to hire more new graduates, including Nintendo Co., East Japan Railway Co., and West Japan Railway Co. But even Nintendo, enjoying strong sales of home video game machines, plans a slight increase, with a reduction in clerical jobs offsetting a lift in technical jobs.

On a sex basis, the job-hunting season next year will become much tougher than this year for women students. Pioneer Electronic Corp, Skylark Co. and 10 other firms set the number of clerical jobs for women at less than one-third that of men. Of the 12 firms, Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd, Shimizu Corp. and two other firms plan no women clerical jobs.

Data Service on Nuclear Accidents Abroad Viewed

OW0406090093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0747 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry says its newly introduced service to provide information on accidents at atomic power plants overseas through personal computers has made a big splash. The ministry said the service, named the "Atom-Net," was launched in May by its affiliate Nuclear Power Engineering Corp.

Subscribers have access to the service free of charge through personal computers, the ministry said.

Ministry officials said the daily number of people accessing the information has averaged more than 20, indicating a high interest in such information.

The service offers data concerning accidents registering two or above on the eight-degree international nuclear event scale (INES), the measurement set by the Paris-based International Atomic Energy Agency, the officials said.

Subscribers are given basic data such as the type of atomic power generator involved, its location and date of accident, leakage of radioactivity, and its effects on surrounding areas.

Mongolia

First General Presidential Elections Held

LD0606091093 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0550 GMT 6 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Dugar Sanzhiyev]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Jun (ITAR-TASS)—The first general presidential elections in Mongolia's long history are taking place today. The current president, Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, and Lodongiyn Tudev, editor of the UNEN newspaper, well-known writer, academic, and social activist, are running for president. Representatives of all 1545 electoral districts showed the first voters empty ballot boxes and sealed them up at 0700 in the presence of representatives of three parliamentary parties: People's Revolutionary, People's Democratic, and Social Democratic.

An ITAR-TASS correspondent was at polling station number 70, where three such boxes were shown: two fixed ones and one designed to be delivered to the houses of those who for various reasons cannot come to vote at the polling stations themselves. Pensioner Buniagiyn Khenmedekh was first to vote here. She has a small stamp in her passport to say so. This is the first time that notes on participation in presidential elections are being included in passports and soldiers' paybooks. According to information received in the main electoral committee from all over the country, voting has been brisk. Dugaryn Purevzhav, a factory worker in the capital, told an ITAR-TASS correspondent that the fate of the country, which has started down the road of democratic change and economic renewal, depends directly on the result of the elections. I, like the majority of my countrymen, am standing up for the continuation of this course and for turning it into an irreversible process. That is exactly what I voted for.

Voting ends at 2200 everywhere. About 30 foreign observers from the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the United States, France, and Japan are watching the elections.

First Results: Ochirbat Wins

LD0706024993 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0155 GMT 7 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Dugar Sanzhiyev]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jun—According to preliminary figures, at Sunday's first nationwide presidential elections in Mongolia, success was won by present head of state Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat. He was put forward for another term by the block of two political forces—the National Democratic and Social Democratic Parties, opposing the People's Revolutionary Party which has the majority in the Great State Hural. This information is of an unofficial nature. It was telephoned to Ulaanbaatar by party activists belonging to the electoral commissions or who attended the opening of the ballot boxes. According to the Law on Elections, the constituency commissions have to add together the figures from the polling station commissions and within three days convey them to the country's Main Electoral Committee.

P. Ochirbat was opposed by Lodongiyn Tudev, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party candidate and editor-in-chief of its central publication, the UNEN newspaper.

Coalition: Ochirbat Apparent Victor

OW0706081293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0743 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 7 KYODO—Mongolia's incumbent president Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat has apparently won the June 6 election, the election headquarters of an opposition coalition said Monday. The coalition of three opposition parties said that with nearly all votes counted, coalition candidate Ochirbat defeated his only challenger, Lodongiyn Tudeb, a candidate of the ruling [Mongolian] People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP).

Ochirbat decided to run on the opposition ticket after he failed in April to secure the MPRP nomination for the presidential election.

Tudeb Says Relations With China 'Not Good'

OW0306154293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1459 GMT 3 Jun 93

[Text] Ulanbaatar, June 3 KYODO—Mongolia's ruling party presidential candidate Lodongiyn Tudeb said Thursday relations between Mongolia and China are "not good."

Tudeb, in an exclusive interview with KYODO News Service, said descriptions in a recently published Chinese book on the past Chinese rule of Mongolia may sour bilateral ties. The book, entitled "Secret of Independence of Outer Mongolia," reportedly describes Mongolia's independence from China as a result of a ploy by former Soviet leader Joseph Stalin.

Tudeb blasted China for allowing major publishing company Renmin Chubanshe to put out the book. In China, books by leading publishing firms must clear government censorship before being published.

Tudeb said, "Although I cannot hand down a definite judgment in view of the descriptions of a single book, relations between the two nations are not good."

"Mongolia must seek to establish an equal and mutually beneficial relationship with China," he said. Mongolians established a communist-led people's republic with Soviet support in the mid-1920s, but China did not recognize it as an independent state until the Communist People's Republic of China was established in 1949. The nationalist government in Taipei still claims Mongolia as part of China.

Mongolia maintained a pro-Moscow policy until a wave of global democratization in 1989 prompted it to renounce communism. The former Soviet Union remained an ally of Mongolia, and Russian troops were stationed there until 1992.

Former editor-in-chief of the People's Revolutionary Party newspaper UNEN, Tudeb is running for Mongolia's presidency as that party's candidate, vying with incumbent President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat in the June 6 presidential election.

Tudeb is the sole challenger to Ochirbat, who won the presidency in 1990 and is running this time as candidate of an opposition party. In April 1992, REUTER News Agency reported China's Ministry of State Security had compiled a classified document that described Mongolia as part of Chinese territory.

The Chinese Embassy in Ulanbaatar immediately issued a statement denying the document's existence. The Mongolian Foreign Ministry at that time declared the two nations will continue to respect each other's sovereignty.

Ochirbat Asks PRC To Investigate History Book

OW0406130693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 4 KYODO—Mongolian President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat said Friday he has asked China to investigate why publication was allowed of a book which contains descriptions threatening to Mongolia's independence.

Ochirbat, in an interview with KYODO News Service, said descriptions in the "Secret Story of Outer Mongolia's Independence" could cause misunderstandings about the process of Mongolia's independence and may infringe the nation's sovereignty.

Mongolia's Foreign Ministry is considering filing a protest with China, depending on Beijing's response, ministry sources said.

The book reportedly carries a map which treats the whole of Mongolia as Chinese territory. It describes Mongolia's independence from China as a result of a ploy by former Soviet leader Joseph Stalin.

It says that Beijing asked the former Soviet Union several times to return Mongolia to China but a return did not materialize because of the international situation.

On Thursday, Mongolia's ruling party presidential candidate Lodongiyn Tudev told KYODO News Service that descriptions in the book might sour bilateral relations.

Tudev, running for Mongolia's presidency as candidate of the People's Revolutionary Party in the June 6 presidential election, blasted China for allowing major publishing company Renmin Chubanshe to put out the book.

Mongolians established a communist-led people's republic with Soviet support in the mid-1920s, but China did not recognize it as an independent state until the communist People's Republic of China was established in 1949. The nationalist government in Taipei still claims Mongolia as part of China.

In the interview with KYODO News Service, Ochirbat also said that Mongolia will develop closer relations with Japan to reconstruct its economy which is in a critical situation.

Ochirbat who is vying with Tudev for the Mongolian presidency, said, if reelected, he hopes to further promote process toward market economy and democratization.

Ochirbat won the presidency in 1990 and is running this time as an opposition coalition candidate.

Free Exchange Rate Introduced for Currency

LD2905121693 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0545 GMT 29 May 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Dugar Sanzhiyev]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 May—The U.S. dollar is now worth 394 tugriks in Mongolia. This is a result of the first exchange trading of convertible currency, which was held here on Friday following the introduction of a free exchange rate for hard currency in the country. From now on trading of this kind will be held on a regular basis.

According to the newspaper ARDYN ERH, the abolition of the official exchange rate of 150 tugriks to the dollar is connected primarily with the necessity to regulate its rate with the prices on the "black market." At the beginning of spring the dollar was worth 450 tugriks. Then its exchange rate fell to 380 tugriks to the dollar.

North Korea

Kim Yong-nam Sends Letter to UN on POW's

SK0706054593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 7 Jun 93

["Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam Urges United Nations To Investigate Truth Behind Atrocities of U.S. Troops Against Korean POWs"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, sent a letter on May 25 to UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali regarding the discovery of new materials proving that the U.S. troops brutally murdered Korean prisoners in the past Korean War.

Recalling a report that a letter written by Korean POWs during the Korean war to be sent to the Paris world peace conference for exposing the U.S. troops' murderous atrocities had been discovered in South Korea recently, the letter says:

The murder of Korean POWs by the U.S. Forces during the Korean war was beyond imagination.

At that time U.S. troops murdered Korean POWs by most atrocious inhuman methods, running tanks over them, firing machine-guns and throwing handgrenades at them, steaming and dismembering them.

Worse still, they unhesitatingly tested firearms, germ weapons, chemical weapons and atomic weapons on prisoners.

Such atrocious murder by the U.S. Army was made known to the world by an appeal of POWs of the Korean People's Army in June, 1952 and by AP and other press reports of different countries at that time and has been a target of denunciation among the Korean people, the world peace-loving people and unbiased international organizations.

We deem it necessary to recall that about 100,000 of our side's POWs could not come back at the time of the post-war exchange of prisoners.

We repeatedly requested the U.S. side to explain about them but it ignored our demand.

Through the materials recently discovered we could guess their fate and how the U.S. Army murdered them.

The atrocious murder of our side's POWs by the U.S. Army was a heinous crime flagrantly violating the international laws including the Geneva accord on the treatment of prisoners of war.

Forty years have passed since the fire ceased in Korea.

The United States must not try to cover up its crimes still today, but admit the crimes and make a resolute decision to atone for them.

Though belatedly, the U.S. Government should open to the entire Korean people and mankind the murder of Korean POWs by the U.S. Army, repent of it and sternly punish those responsible for it.

We consider that this accords to the claim of the present U.S. Administration that it values human rights most.

I cannot but note that the United Nations, to our regret, was legally involved in the atrocities of the U.S. Forces against its will in the Korean War.

Like all other acts of the U.S. Forces in the Korean war, the murder of Korean POWs was committed under the UN flag in the name of the UN.

Therefore, we officially informed the UN Secretariat of the murder of Korean POWs at that time through documents on several occasions, demanding an immediate stop to it.

But our demand was not met by the United Nations with a due response but was completely ignored.

We consider that the United Nations should conduct an overall investigation to clarify the truth behind the atrocities of the U.S. Forces against the Korean POWs and take an understandable measure.

This would conform with the aim of the United Nations and the principles of its charter and would be an important step in liquidating the unsavory past between us and the United Nations.

Negotiator in New York Meets Reporters

SK0606082493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 6 (KCNA)—Talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America continued in New York Friday.

After the talks First Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu who is leading the delegation of the DPRK answered questions put by reporters on the talks.

He said that willingness was manifested at the talks to solve the nuclear problem of the Korean peninsula and matters of mutual concern for the DPRK and the USA through negotiations. He added that the nuclear problem of the Korean peninsula must be solved between the DPRK and the USA.

He said the talks would continue next week.

Report on 3 Jun U.S. 'Bombing Exercise'

SK0506050493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 5 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors staged one more long-distance bombing exercise against the North Thursday, according to military sources.

Involved in this war game of flying groups of the Navy and Air Force held in the sky above Yongwol, South Korea, were formations of assault planes of various types including AV-8 and FA-18 based in the Pacific.

On the same day, a formation of Japan-based antisubmarine aircraft were brought into South Korea to find targets in the East and West Seas and undersea targets through low and ultra-low flights.

Commentary Criticizes ROK President

SK0506022793 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0020 GMT 5 June 93

[NODONG SINMUN 5 June commentary: "One Should not Jump Into the Fire With Brushwood on One's Back"]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam of South Korea is reported to have recently held a press conference with domestic and foreign reporters on the 100th day of his assumption of office.

In the press conference, he discussed North-South relations, saying that the North's nuclear issue has become a global issue and that he can never shake hands with the other party with a nuclear weapon. Prior to this, in a meeting with the Peruvian president, he said that the North's nuclear issue is a challenge to the international community, according to the report.

Not many days have passed since Kim Yong-sam assumed power, but he has severely criticized us on various occasions with an attitude of confrontation against us, fellow countrymen. This leads us to suspect that he has been gradually changing his color [saekkal] since he assumed office as a civilian regime. His remarks show claws against fellow countrymen unbecoming of a civilian regime.

Let us first look into his remark against us that the North's nuclear issue has become a global issue. In fact, this was a repeat of a remark made by Washington. All the people of the world know that we do not have nuclear weapons. Those who claim themselves not to be aware of this are the United States and its followers, who are spreading false rumors, with an insidious scheme, that we have nuclear weapons.

We have made it clear on a number of occasions that we have neither the will nor the need to produce nuclear weapons. If the South Korean ruler truly stood in the nation-oriented position and desired national reconciliation and unity, he would not say that the North's nuclear issue has become a global issue, not believing the fellow countrymen's words that we do not have nuclear weapons but believing the external forces' lie that we have nuclear weapons.

The imperialist reactionary forces, including the United States, are making a fuss with our fictitious nuclear issue. This is aimed at stifling [apssal] our republic by internationalizing this issue and taking sanctions [kangap chochi] against us. Nevertheless, the South Korean ruler frivolously blamed [kyongsol hage kolgodulda] the fellow countrymen, parroting external forces' words. This is really deplorable.

His remark that he can never shake hands with the other party having a nuclear weapon is improper and can never be overlooked [kyolko suchoborilsu omnun sironida]. People are puzzled [uiahae hago itta] and wonder if he made this remark without thinking. In his inaugural speech only 100 days ago, he said he would like to meet us at any time. At that time as well, the so-called North's nuclear issue was made a subject of discussion by the imperialist reactionaries. Nevertheless, forgetting words of his own uttering not long ago, he abruptly said that he cannot shake hands with the fellow countrymen. This leads people to suspect that he is double-dealing. [ilgu ion handanun]

Inconsistent remarks are the expression of a double-dealing attitude. If he made such remarks out of his desire for the denuclearization of the country, he should first pay attention to the South side where nuclear weapons have been stockpiled, and not talking about the North side, where nuclear weapons do not exist.

At present, approximately 1,000 U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea. Judging from the fact that he collaborates with foreign forces which have brought the enormous nuclear weapons into South Korea and that he turns his back on the same fellow countrymen who do not possess nuclear weapons, we can see that his remarks about denuclearization of the country are not true.

Indeed, the remarks which the South Korean ruler has recently made are the same as ones made by the U.S. figures. Thus, it is clear that like preceding South Korean regimes, the so-called civilian-controlled regime is nothing but a regime devoid of national independence.

The South Korean ruler's remarks are never helpful for national reconciliation, unity, and reunification. According to the direction of foreign forces, the South Korean rulers sought confrontation, which is contrary to reconciliation, unity, and reunification between the North and the South. North-South relations have been aggravated and the danger of nuclear weapons has heavily hovered over the Korean peninsula. This is clear to the entire world.

It is dangerous that the predecessors' wrong policies are now repeated in South Korea. Making insidious remarks about our nonexistent nuclear weapons is an act of helping the imperialist reactionaries who are trying to impose a high-handed measure [kangapchok chochi] against us.

Kim Yong-sam has openly conducted hostile activities against the same fellow countrymen. However, he also said that if the North is in misery, the South cannot be pleased. If any misery is inflicted on us, can South Korea remain merely unpleased, indeed?

Any high-handed measure [kangap chochi] which infringes upon our national sovereignty and the supreme interests of the country by foreign forces will be a fuse which puts the entire Korean peninsula into a holocaust. In this case, the South Korean civilian-controlled regime itself and the entire fellow country cannot avoid falling victims to powers.

The act of rushing into a fire with brushwood should not be conducted.

Decision Made To Join Convention on Wetlands

OW0406093493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—North Korea will join the Ramsar Convention, an international agreement on the protection of wetlands that are home to migratory birds, sources said Friday. North Korea decided to join the convention after realizing the international importance of their wetlands while cooperating in projects with the Wild Bird Society of Japan, the sources said.

About 1,000 people, representing contracting parties to the Ramsar Convention, officially known as the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, will gather June 9-16 in Kushiro, Hokkaido. The convention is also known as the Ramsar Convention after the Iranian city in which it was first drawn up in 1971.

Two thirds of migratory birds seen in Japan pass through the Korean peninsula.

In the east Asian region, only Russia, China and Japan are parties to the convention.

Since South Korea is also preparing to join the convention, the presence of both Koreas in the convention would make it more effective as a means of protecting wildlife in the region.

The North Koreans are understood to have decided to nominate four areas for registration, including the Kumya region in South Hamgyong Province. The Kumya region contains a 450-hectare inlet and adjoining river delta which is protected as a winter home to ducks and swans.

Ship Not To Take on Passengers in Japan

OW0406152893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1328 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Niigata, June 4 KYODO—A North Korean passenger ship that usually plies three times a month betteen Japan and North Korea has stopped taking aboard passengers in Japan, a pro-Pyongyang organization said Friday [4 June]. The Man Kyong Pong has been "instructed" not to take aboard some 250 passengers who booked a trip to North Korea this week, according to the Niigata branch of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon). It will, however, carry back several North Koreans who were dispatched to Kyoto to supervise the transport of a lion to the city's zoo.

The measure appears to be in line with recent reports about Pyongyang having ordered foreigners, including Korean tourists from Japan, to leave the country by June 15. North Korea also reportedly has suspended issuing entry visas until the end of July. The ship plies between the sea of Japan coast city of Niigata and North Korea's east coast port of Wonsan.

"We have received instructions to exert self-restraint on taking aboard passengers for this week's trip," a Chongryon spokesman said. He did not elaborate on who gave the instructions.

The ship will also not take in passengers for a tour back to Wonsan when it stops in Niigata on June 14, but will bring home tourists. "We don't know yet about the timetable after June 14, but would like to schedule some special trips for August," the spokesman said.

The Man Kyong Pong transported some 220 Korean residents of Japan back from a visit to their homeland on Wednesday and was scheduled to leave for Wonsan on Friday. Due to bad weather, however, the return trip was postponed to Saturday.

Vice President Yi Chong-ok Arrives in Ethiopia

SK0506040393 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 3 Jun 93

[Text] DPRK Vice President Comrade Yi Chong-ok arrived in Addis Ababa on 2 June to visit Ethiopia.

Fecadu Gedamu, vice chairman of the Council of Representatives of the Ethiopian Transitional Government; other relevant functionaries; and DPRK Ambassador to Ethiopia met the vice president at airport.

After winding up his visit to Ghana, Vice President Yi Chong-ok, the special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, left Accra that day. Ghanaian Vice President K.N. Arkaah; the minister of foreign affairs; a minister without portfolio, other relevant functionaries; and the DPRK ambassador to Ghana saw the special envoy off at airport.

Vice President Yi Meets Ghanaian President

SK0506040093 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 3 Jun 93

[Text] Ghanaian President Jerry John Rawlings met with DPRK Vice President Yi Chong-ok, the special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In the meeting, the special envoy conveyed the greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Jerry John Rawlings. The president expressed his deep thanks for this and asked the special envoy to convey his warmest greetings wishing them a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The president stressed that Korea is adhering to the socialist banner, which it chose, even under today's complex world situation by implementing the political philosophy created by His Excellency the great President Kim Il-song, thus advancing continually and victoriously. He also said that Ghana will further develop friendly relations with Korea.

Saying that Korea's reunification should be achieved by the Korean people themselves without outside forces' interference, he stressed that Ghana will actively support the Korea's cause for reunification. Saying that nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula is a serious political issue that occurred because of outside forces' interference, he added that he hopes that this issue would be resolved at an early date through DPRK-U.S. talks and thus a favorable environment for Korea's reunification will be created.

The adviser to the Ghanaian president; the minister of foreign affairs; the minister without portfolio; and the DPRK ambassador to Ghana were on hand at the meeting.

Kazakh Leader Says Withdrawal Sovereign Affair

SK0506153793 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] A DPRK Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] delegation led by Chairman Yang Hyong-sop arrived in Almaty on 3 June to visit Kazakhstan. The delegation was received at the airport by Fedotova, vice chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet, and other pertinent officials. He was also received by the DPRK ambassador to this country and other DPRK Embassy officials.

Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev received the DPRK SPA delegation led by Chairman Yang Hyong-sop on 4 June. On this occasion, the delegation head conveyed the greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Nursultan Nazarbayev. The president expressed deep gratitude for this and asked the delegation head to convey his warmest greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The president stated that the friendly relations between the two countries have a long history and that he hopes that the relations would develop more favorably.

He said that he knows very well the reunification proposals advanced by President Kim Il-song and that he sincerely hopes that Korea would be one reunified state.

He also said that Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty was a matter of Korea's security and sovereignty. He stressed that U.S. nuclear weapons must be removed from South Korea.

Present on this occasion were Fedotova, vice chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet, the foreign minister, and other pertinent officials and the DPRK ambassador to this country,

Editorial Lauds Kim Il-song's Leadership

SK0506014393 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0007 GMT 1 Jun 93

[NODONG SINMUN 1 June editorial: "Let Us More Deeply Take Pride in Upholding the Great Leader"]

[Text] With the approach of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, our people are brimming over with the great pride and confidence of upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and carrying out the revolution. According to the party Central Committee's slogans, they are unanimously rising up to the struggle to glorify the socialism of our own style.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has noted: Upholding the great leader is the great glory and happiness to our people. Through historical experiences and practical living, our people have deeply experienced how glorious and happy upholding the great leader is.

The 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War is a revolutionary felicitous event. The victory in the Fatherland Liberation War demonstrated to the entire world that our people and the People's Army smashed the U.S. imperialists' armed aggression and gloriously defended the freedom and independence of the country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a military genius and iron-willed commander. With his outstanding military ideology, strategy and tactics, and chuche-oriented tactics for leading the Army, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has constantly strengthened and developed our revolutionary Armed Forces.

The respected and beloved leader early embarked on the revolutionary road. Proceeding from the chuche-oriented view that we should have our own revolutionary Armed Forces to save the fate of the fatherland and the nation, the respected and beloved leader organized the anti-Japanese armed ranks. Since the liberation, the respected and beloved leader has constantly strengthened and developed our People's Army to be the invincible revolutionary forces.

Under the great leader's wise leadership, our people gave the indelible defeat to the U.S. imperialists' aggressors who had been proud of being the superpower in the world. As a result, our people honorably defended the national dignity and sovereignty. Our people have built the strong socialist country of independence, self- reliance, and self-defense on this land. They have glorified the socialism of our own style centered on the popular masses.

Our people's victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was the great victory of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il- song's outstanding military ideology, strategy and tactics, chuche-oriented military strategy, and tactics for leading the Army.

Our people and the world revolutionary people are marking the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War as the common felicitous event of the revolutionary people. The victory in the Fatherland Liberation War has got the U.S. imperialists to fall into a decline for the first time in history.

Our people are consolidating their firm will to uphold the respected and beloved leader and vigorously advance the socialist cause.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, the most outstanding and tested revolutionary senior, has stood in the vanguard of the times and the revolution. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song has led the people's anti-imperialist cause for independence—the socialist cause—to a brilliant victory. All party members and working people should cherish deep in mind that upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is our greatest glory and happiness.

Our people are happiest, because they have received the leadership of the great leader, who has brilliant wisdom, outstanding leadership, and noble morality.

For the first time in history, our people have upheld the respected and beloved leader, the greatest man of the greatest men, and carried out the revolution. Thus, they are the most proud and happiest people in the world that have the great national glory.

The respected and beloved leader has unrivaled characteristics, including extraordinary insight, farsightedness, outstanding military ideology, tested tactics for leading the Army, and absolute belief and endless love for the people. Because of his greatness and immortal achievements, the respected and beloved leader has been respected and trusted by our people and the world's revolutionary people.

The respected and beloved leader has the highest dignity and authority as the great leader of the anti-imperialist cause for independence, as the senior of the world revolution, and as the ever-victorious iron-willed commander.

All party members and working people should cherish deep in their mind that upholding the respected and beloved leader is the great happiness and national glory to our people. They should also deeply cherish that because there is the great leader, our people gained the brilliant victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. The prosperous and growing country and the chuche-oriented socialist cause are due to the respected and beloved leader's leadership. They also should keep in mind that because there is the great leader, a brilliant future is in store for mankind.

All party members and working people should deeply cherish loyalty to the leader and wage a vigorous struggle. They should keep in mind that because there is the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has iron-willed and indomitable faith, the socialism of our own style centered on the popular masses, which is the most superior in the world, will win a victory without fail. They should devote all wisdom and enthusiasm to glorifying the socialism of our own style centered on the popular masses.

The destiny of the socialist cause and the nation's future depend upon the will and faith of the leader who is leading the revolution. Popular masses-centered socialism of our own style is the most superior socialism firmly adhered to, endlessly consolidated and developed by an iron will and unswerving faith of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Over 40 years after the war thanks to the respected and beloved leader's leadership, our people could beat endless challenges by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges with unparalleled masses-oriented heroism and indomitable fighting spirit and excellently build the popular masses-centered prosperous socialism of our own style in this fatherland by vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction.

Party organizations should have the party members and working people realize deeply that the most superior socialism of our own style in the world has been built and that the happiness and brilliant future enjoyed by our people today are firmly guaranteed owing to the wise leadership of the party and the leader who lead the socialist cause to victory with an iron will and unswerving faith.

All the party members and working people should fully display devotion and creative aggressiveness in order to consolidate and develop this system while keeping in mind the incomparable superiority of our country's socialist system in which everyone is equally well-off, free from any worries and how such a system has been provided. Upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the party members and working people should effect an endless upswing in the revolution and construction overflowing with faith in certain victory and optimism in which they advance under the great party's leadership.

Our people are the revolutionary people who uphold as the leader the great, steel-like outstanding general who has defeated two strong imperialist enemies in one generation and led the cause of independence of our era to a brilliant victory. Our people are also the most proud people who carry out the revolution by upholding at the supreme head of the party and revolutionary Armed Forces the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who brilliantly carries on the leader's revolutionary cause.

Faith in victory and optimism mean to our people absolute confidence in the greatness and the wise leadership of the great leader [suryong] and the great leader [yongdoja]. All the party members and working people should firmly believe that as long as they uphold the respected and beloved leader and advance under the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's tested leadership, there can be no difficulties we can not surmount and no fortress we cannot occupy and our people will win victory after victory forever. Based on this firm belief, they should advance with enhanced courage and spirit.

All the party members and working people should continually and vigorously stage the struggle to glorify the 40th anniversary of the war victory as the victor's great festival just as they won a proud victory by firmly uniting around the great leader [suryong] and the great leader [yongdoja] and resolutely checking and frustrating all forms of challenges and provocative maneuvers of aggressive war by the enemies during the semiwar state. The U.S. imperialists' aggressive attempt dealt a great blow to themselves. The enemies, however, have not abandoned their aggressive ambition to obliterate our Republic and are hatching up a more dangerous plot. As long as we have the invincible unity of the party, the Army, and people who are firmly united around the great leader and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, any enemies will not dare to pounce upon us.

All the party members and working people uphold the great leader and advance under our party's leadership. Therefore, they should always work and live in a strained and militant state, and aggressively struggle to effect a greater upswing in constructing socialism by equipping themselves with courage that they can easily defeat them no matter how strong enemies may pounce upon them.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the war victory, party organizations should extensively conduct in diversified forms and manners education on the greatness, the wise leadership, and the immortal achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the basis of vivid, factual materials, who defeated two imperialists' strong enemies in one generation. Thus, party organizations should have the party members and working people deeply cherish it in their heart.

At the same time, party organizations should strengthen education on the respected and beloved leader's benevolence, have the party members and working people deeply cherish in their heart the great benevolence and love of the great leader and our party—which assumes full responsibility for and leads all the people's destiny and future and bestows endless glory and happiness upon them—and repay the great benevolence and love of the great leader and our party with loyalty and filial piety.

'Senior' Envoy Denies Foreigners Asked To Leave

SK0406122093 Seoul YONHAP in English 1206 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Beijing, June 4 (YONHAP)—The press reports that Pyongyang has ordered all foreigners other than diplomats out of North Korea by June 15 are not true, said a senior North Korean diplomat in Beijing on Friday [4 June]. The diplomat who did not want to be identified told the YONHAP News Agency over the phone, "These reports are pure falsehood. The reports that we stopped issuing visas through the end of July also are far from being true."

Western sources here in Beijing said it is possible that North Korea has ordered Japanese and some other foreigners staying in North Korea to leave the country in a deliberate scheme to display their readiness to withstand any international pressures that may be put on them in case the current U.S.-North Korea talks fail. "The reports about the suspension of visa issuance can be taken from the same context," the sources said.

South Korea

Government To Try To Facilitate 3d-Round Talks

SK0506110993 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1005 GMT 5 Jun 93

[By reporter Pak U-sin]

[Text] This afternoon the government held a high-level strategic meeting of ministers concerning reunification, chaired by Prime Minister Hwang In-song, at the prime minister's residence at Samchong-tong. It discussed measures for resolving the North Korean nuclear issue, which is unlikely to be settled soon. The following has been learned regarding the meeting:

At today's meeting, the government determined that the solution of the North Korean nuclear issue has become cloudier despite the two rounds of U.S.-North Korea high-level contacts. With this in mind, the government has decided to again seek a method to increase international pressure on North Korea in cooperation with the United States and other member nations of the UN Security Council. After taking a basic policy of supporting the adoption of a resolution on implementing sanctions against North Korea, the government has also decided to actively support the adoption of a second resolution urging North Korea to change its attitude, prior to adopting a resolution on sanctions.

Judging that it is too early to say U.S.-North Korean high-level talks have completely been broken off, the government has decided to try to help facilitate the holding of the third round of U.S.-North Korean talks.

Regarding contacts between South and North Korean working-level officials, the government decided to agree to hold South-North contacts if North Korea informs us of the list of its vice-ministerial level delegates, although it is aware that North Korea does not want to negotiate the nuclear issue at the working-level contact level.

The government will also carefully watch the moves of North Korea in connection with its recent decision to ban the entry of foreigners into North Korea.

U.S., DPRK Agree To Talks

SK0606124793 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 6 Jun 93

[By New York correspondent Kim Yong-tae]

[Text] The United States and North Korea have agreed to hold the third round of high-level talks. They also agreed to hold a working-level contact tomorrow to decide on a date. The two sides reportedly agreed to choose 9 or 10 June for the date of the talks. They also reportedly agreed that as in the two previous rounds of talks, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Gallucci and North Korean First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu would attend the talks.

Commenting on the third round of high-level talks, a diplomat in the North Korean Mission to the United Nations said that because neither the United States nor North Korea wants a complete breakdown in the talks, the sides have decided to hold a working-level contact for the third round of talks. Vice Minister Kang Sok-chu has filed a request to extend his visa, which will expire tomorrow.

In the third high-level talks, which will likely be held two or three days before 12 June, when North Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty becomes effective, the United States will maintain its strong position that it will have no choice but to pursue economic sanctions at the United Nations unless North Korea returns to the Nonproliferation Treaty and accepts nuclear inspections.

Hwang In-song Sends Message

SK0706025293 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0100 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] In Prime Minister Hwang In-song's telephone message to the North this morning, the government proposed again that a working-level contact between North-South Korean authorities be held to discuss a resolution to the nuclear issue as well as to discuss exchanging North-South special envoys.

In its 4 June telephone message the North side proposed that a working-level contact be held tomorrow [8 June] while opposing discussion of the nuclear issue. According to a government official, the government stressed its position that a North-South contact under the present situation should give priority to discussing the nuclear issue because no substantial progress can be expected in North-South relations without resolving the North Korean nuclear issue.

Today's government proposal is tantamount to a virtual rejection of the North's 4 June proposal which insisted on discussing the issue of exchanging special envoys only, excluding the nuclear issue. Therefore, attention is drawn to how the North will respond to this.

Further on Message to North

SK0706035793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)—South Korea informed North Korea on Monday that it will send working-level representatives to the truce village of Panmunjom on Tuesday morning for "talks on the nuclear problem and exchanging special envoys."

The message from Prime Minister Hwang In-song to his North Korean counterpart, Kang Song-san, accepted Pyongyang's proposed date for the meeting but changed the agenda. North Korea had proposed "talks on the exchange of envoys only."

"I hope that the South and North Korean authorities will discuss a way of solving the nuclear problem and the exchange of special envoys in the working-level contact and I will send two working-level representatives of our side to Tongil-gak (a building on the northern side of the border) at 1000 on the morning of June 8, as your side proposed," Hwang said in the message.

"The nuclear issue is the top priority task that South and North Korea must tackle, because without a solution of this issue there can be no restoration of mutual South-North trust."

Vice Unification Minister Song Yong-tae said Hwang's message would test North Korea's true intention on the nuclear issue, and that South Korea had made many concessions on the form and agenda of the meeting.

In a message June 4 to Hwang, Kang proposed a working-level meeting at Tongil-gak on June 8 to discuss the exchange of envoys and said he would name his working-level representatives on June 7. He proposed that the nuclear issue be discussed in the course of exchanging special envoys.

Increased International Pressure Urged for DPRK

SK0506095893 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0905 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] The government has held a high-level strategic meeting of ministers concerning reunification, chaired by Prime Minister Hwang In-song, and discussed measures for resolving the North Korean nuclear issue, which is unlikely to be settled soon. The following has been learned regarding the meeting:

At today's meeting, the government determined that the solution of the North Korean nuclear issue has become cloudier despite the two rounds of high-level contacts between the United States and North Korea. With this in mind, it has decided to seek a method to increase international pressure on North Korea again in cooperation with the United States and other member nations of the UN Security Council. After taking a basic policy of supporting the adoption of a resolution on implementing sanctions against North Korea, the government alswo has decided to actively support the adoption of a second resolution urging North Korea to change its attitude, prior to adopting a resolution on sanctions.

N-S Contact Unlikely for 8 Jun

SK0706084893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0838 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)—Efforts of the two Koreas to arrange a preliminary contact to discuss North Korea's nuclear issue and the possible exchange of presidential envoys got nowhere Monday when North Korea made a last-minute aboutface.

In the morning, Seoul had informed Pyongyang by phone that it would send two delegates to Panmunjom at 10 A.M. Tuesday as North Korea had proposed.

North Korea had not made any response to the message nor had it informed the South of its delegates at 4 P.M., when the South-North hotline shuts down for the night.

In a message to the South last Friday, the North proposed a contact at Tongil-gak in the Northern sector of Panmunjom on Tuesday, saying it would name its delegates on Monday.

"It is unusual for North Korea not to notify us of the names of its delegates despite its earlier promise to the contrary. It seems there can be no contact on Tuesday," Deputy Prime Minister Han Wan-sang said.

Editorials on Results of U.S.-DPRK Talks

SK0606073293

[Editorial Report] Seoul vernacular dailies on 6 June carry editorials commenting on the second round of U.S.-DPRK talks held in New York on 4 June and the reported comment by the DPRK ambassador to the UN on the possibility of war on the Korean peninsula if the UN Security Council imposes sanctions on North Korea.

TONG-A ILBO, an independent daily, on page 3 of a 900-word editorial entitled "A Noteworthy North Korean Reaction," notes that the North Korean ambassador to the UN reportedly made "the last remark that any country should make in international relations," referring to the reported remark in which he warned that if the UN Security Council takes economic sanctions against North Korea, a destructive result will come about and that "he hopes that this June will not be the repetition of the June 43 years ago."

The editorial adds, "if this report is true, the situation arouses our attention," and goes on noting that North Korea is creating a war-like atmosphere by such means as making preparations for "war-victory anniversary" celebrations. The editorial then stresses the need for the ROK to be prepared for a North Korean war provocation against the South by solidifying national security and national unity.

CHOSON ILBO, an independent daily, carries on page 3 a 900-word editorial entitled "We Should Not Abandon Efforts To Settle the North Korean Nuclear Issue," [pukhaek pogi yosonun andui] and notes the "unsuccessful" two rounds of U.S.-North Korean high-level talks. The editorial stresses that "the result of the U.S.-North Korean talks should not be the turning point for abandoning the peaceful settlement of the North Korean nuclear issue, but the beginning for its full-fledged settlement." The editorial then stresses a need for North Korea, the United States, and the ROK to "review the policies they have maintained so far and explore new approaches for a reasonable settlement." The editorial then urges North Korea to review and change its nuclear policy because maintaining the present policy is not to its benefit. The editorial then notes "the need for the United States to consider ways for North Korea to save face, rather than cornering it in a blind alley" by using inducements to get North Korea to change its nuclear policy for the sake of security on the Korean peninsula.

HANGUK ILBO, an independent daily, carries on page 3 an 800-word editorial entitled "North Korea—There Is No Other Choice for It." The editorial then notes the "considerably flexible U.S. position in its dialogue with North Korea" as evidenced by the briefing given by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci to the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Asia-Pacific Subcommittee. The editorial then notes the North Korean proposal for the exchange of presidential envoys between the North and the South, revealing its reluctance to discuss the nuclear issue, and stresses, "if North Korea really wishes to develop nuclear weapons and intends to use its 'nuclear game' for advantage in negotiations, it will not be of any benefit to it." The editorial then notes the "inevitability of the UN sanctions" if North Korea insists on developing nuclear weapons. The editorial then says, "China ought to participate in the follow-up measure the United Nations will take—which will probably be economic sanctions." The editorial then concludes that "the ROK Government should stress again and again that the nuclear issue should be resolved before any other problem is discussed to preclude North Korea from holding any fancy expectations."

SEOUL SINMUN, a pro-government newspaper, carries on page 3 an 800-word editorial entitled "North Korea's Threat To Wage War" and begins the editorial by saying, "The most noteworthy thing in the North Korean act after its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] should be its threat to provoke a war." The editorial then notes the North Korean threat, delivered through its diplomats overseas, to provoke a war if the pressure on North Korea to abandon nuclear weapons development is stepped up. The editorial then says, "This is an outrageous threat, but it is a threat that worries us." The editorial notes the DPRK ambassador to the UN's remark on 3 June on the eve of the second round of U.S.-North Korean talks on the possibility of provoking a war, and says, "North Korea seems to believe its threat of war to be an effective means to stop UN sanctions." The editorial then stresses that the ROK should be on the alert in case North Korea, with its bellicosity, should provoke a war. The editorial then urges the North to stop thinking of resorting to war because "a war on the Korean peninsula will destroy none other than North and South Korea, our nation."

HANGYORE SINMUN, an independent, left-leaning daily, carries on page 2 a 900-word editorial entitled "We Watch the North Korean Act." The editorial notes "a mounting tension as if the world is waiting for the explosion of a time bomb because the two rounds of North Korea-U.S. talks failed to induce North Korea to retract its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]." The editorial notes, however, that the two sides seem not to have given up hopes for continuation of the talks. The editorial then says, "if the talks completely fail, it may be the United States that will be in a more difficult position because of the consequences arising therefrom." The editorial then notes, "if North Korea does not return to the NPT, the UN Security Council will take economic sanctions, but this will make North Korea think that it has now secured a position to openly accelerate nuclear weapons development." The editorial adds that economic sanctions may not produce the desired effect. The editorial also notes the North Korean warning about the possibility of a war on the Korean peninsula if sanctions are taken and stresses that the recurrence of a national tragedy as a result of war on the Korean peninsula should be avoided. The editorial concludes, "We are not in a position to know what North Korea's intentions are. We will watch the North Korean acts with expectations that the nuclear issue will be resolved either in the North Korea-U.S. talks or in the inter-Korean contacts."

Foreigners Expelled From DPRK Unconfirmed

SK0706065793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0647 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)—Reports that North Korea has ordered all foreigners other than diplomats out of the country by the weekend apparently aren't true, a diplomatic source said Monday.

"The Seoul Government tried to confirm the reports through China and other countries close to North Korea, but they said they have not received such instructions," the source said.

A wire service report had said that Pyongyang had asked all foreigners except for accredited diplomats to leave North Korea by June 15, causing speculation that the move was related to the June 12 deadline when its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) becomes official.

It could not be confirmed that North Korea was refusing to issue entry visas to foreigners, according to the source. North Korea was hosting, as planned, a meeting of information ministers from non-aligned countries starting June 15, he said.

Foreign Ministry Official on DPRK Atomic Power

SK0606142293 Seoul WOLGAN CHOSON in Korean May 93 pp 333-337

[Interview with Chong Tae-ik, consul general to Cairo and former director of the American Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by Kang In-son: "The Anticipated Failure of North Korea's Nuclear Gamble"]

[Text] **We Must Believe North Korea Will Push Nuclear Development Until the Very End and Deal With This Fact**

Chong Tae-ik has dealt with North Korean nuclear issues at the front lines as director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs American Division and then as vice chairman of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission from 1992 to 1993. This writer met with Chong Tae-ik (age 50) as he offered his opinions on North Korea's intentions concerning nuclear development and methods by which South Korea could respond.

[Kang] Recently there appears to be two general viewpoints on the issue of North Korea's nuclear development. The first is that North Korea, in spite of international pressure, will absolutely not abandon nuclear development and will pursue it until the end. The second is that North Korea is successfully utilizing both its nuclear development and withdrawal from the Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] as bargaining points in negotiation with the international community.

[Chong] I believe that North Korea will pursue nuclear development until the end. Thus, I believe that we must take some countermeasures to deal with that. However, should North Korea conclude that with increasing international pressure nuclear development is no longer beneficial to their national interests, I believe that the North will utilize the nuclear issue as a bargaining card at that time.

[Kang] If so, what do you believe is the objective of North Korea's nuclear development?

[Chong] The departure point for determining this lies in how North Korea perceives the international situation. North Korea's perception of events such as the collapse of the former Soviet Union, opening in China, the unification of Germany, and the establishment of ROK-PRC relations is different from our perception. North Korea believes: "Although China is opening up, a second Tiannanmen incident could arise. Although the Soviet Union has changed, conservative forces will likely reemerge. Although Eastern Europe is turning toward capitalism, eventually confusion and disorder will increase. Although it would appear as though capitalism has won at this point, in the end capitalism can only fail because of its inherent contradictions." Accordingly, North Korea believes that a Kim Il-song-style socialist system is the only system that can guarantee stability. It is upon this recognition that North Korea believes that it must develop nuclear weapons to maintain the system. Moreover, North Korea psychologically desires to depend upon an absolute weapon like a nuclear weapon because of the position it finds itself pushed into.

Even North Korea's Leadership Will Awaken

[Kang] Then do you believe that in the end, North Korea's objective in trying to obtain nuclear weapons lies in maintaining the system?

[Chong] That is correct. However, rather than contributing to the national interests, North Korea's nuclear development will instead likely lead to a self-destructive path. North Korea's leadership is apparently still not cognizant of that fact. Until North Korea reaches the conclusion that nuclear weapons cannot contribute whatsoever to the maintenance of their regime, they will not abandon nuclear development. Although our government has attempted to awaken North Korea to this fact, they still appear unconvinced. However, in the end they will realize it.

[Kang] What do you believe North Korea's intentions were when they chose withdrawal from the NPT as a means by which to counter IAEA [International Atomic Energy Association] demands for special inspections?

[Chong] Ostensibly, the reason North Korea has given for their withdrawal was a protest against the IAEA's request for special inspections as well as against the Team Spirit exercise. North Korea has refused inspection of the two undeclared facilities that the IAEA has said it will inspect under the excuse that they are military facilities. If the IAEA were to inspect the facilities that North Korea has stated are military facilities, the North asserts, then future inspections of other military facilities would continue.

When discussing the issue of North-South mutual inspections, South Korea has insisted on inspections "with no sanctuaries," to include military and civilian facilities. North Korea has continuously opposed this. Should North Korea accept the IAEA's request for special inspections, they would lose their justification for refusing inspection of military facilities under a bilateral regime. North Korea is trying to preempt the "opening" of their military facilities.

[Kang] The IAEA has announced that there are technical differences between the results of analysis of the samples of plutonium provided them by North Korea and what had been previously reported by the North to the IAEA. Do you believe that North Korea made a false report not knowing that the IAEA could uncover such a fact through the samples? Or do you believe that North Korea deliberately provided such a sample to reveal to the international community that they have already reprocessed a considerable amount of plutonium, and thus raise the price of their hidden nuclear card?

[Chong] North Korea has admitted that they extracted 90 grams of plutonium. The IAEA, however, having conducted tests based on the conditions provided them by the North, say that 146 grams of plutonium have been extracted. This is the "technical difference" that the IAEA says exists. North Korea has insisted that this is merely a difference in measuring methodology. This is, of course, only a technical difference. The real issue is the fact that North Korea has stated that they conducted reprocessing only one time, while the results of the sample analysis sample indicate that they have conducted reprocessing three times. This is why some estimate that North Korea has already extracted plutonium in the kilograms, and is also why the IAEA has asked to see the underground chemical waste materials (those produced after reprocessing) to confirm this.

However, I believe that North Korea was unaware that all of these facts would be revealed when it handed the samples over to the IAEA. As soon as the IAEA disclosed that North Korea had conducted reprocessing on at least three occasions, North Korea appeared to be extremely bewildered, disconcerted, and surprised. North Korea's withdrawal from the NPT appears to have derived in part from concerns that continued inspection would reveal all of the facts from submitted reports to be false.

Apparently Responded As the Situation Developed

[Kang] Do you then believe that ultimately, rather then devising some grand strategy by which they would play these nuclear cards one by one, North Korea should rather be seen as having responded to each situation as it developed?

[Chong] Of course, North Korea would likely have some great plan of their own. However, I believe that they are responding to each situation separately judging from their recent series of responses. Since North Korea's strategy of attempting to obtain nuclear weapons runs counter to current trends, even if North Korea had such a master plan, it would be doomed to failure. There is a tendency for leaders to attempt to depend on an absolute weapon when their nation's security decreases. However this is a move that requires great consideration.

[Kang] The North Korean nuclear issue has been handed over to the U.N. Security Council. Should North Korea not overturn their decision to withdraw from the NPT, there is a possibility that economic sanctions will be imposed. There are some, however, who believe that economic sanctions against North Korea would have no particular effect.

[Chong] As long as China participates, sanctions will definitely have an effect. Not only is North Korea's economic structure weak to begin with, if their supply of oil from China is cut off, North Korea will not be able to resist for long.

[Kang] Do you believe China will participate in economic sanctions against North Korea?

[Chong] Although China is currently opposed to sanctions against North Korea, I believe this is designed to eventually increase China's leverage vis-a-vis North Korea. China has no choice but to participate if the international community applies all possible diplomatic means and these means fail to yield any results. Therefore, using economic sanctions will be fully justified as the final decisive tool to block nuclear weapons proliferation and maintain world peace. Should China not participate in such a case, not only would this have an impact on other states' policies toward China, China may also suffer economic disadvantages of its own.

Sudden Change of Direction Also Possible

[Kang] If that is the case, then there is a great possibility that North Korea's original objectives of nuclear weapons development, "preservation of the system," as well as the benefits North Korea hoped to gain through their withdrawal from the NPT, would end up in failure.

[Chong] I believe that seen from a long-term perspective, North Korea's nuclear policy will fail. As for the short-term aspects, there are some facets in which North Korea appears to be enjoying a lead. However, I believe that eventually even here things will be resolved in a direction desirable to us. In today's international political environment, it is extremely difficult for medium- and small-sized nations to develop nuclear weapons. They are in particular unable, in the area of nuclear development, to stand up to nations with incredible technological and economic power.

[Kang] You have concluded that North Korea's development of nuclear weapons is aimed at preserving the system. If that is the case, should North Korea be unable to withstand pressure from the international community and come to abandon nuclear weapons development, will that not eventually lead to the collapse of North Korean society?

[Chong] That will not necessarily be the case. Since North Korean society is unique, there is the possibility of a sudden change in direction. Should the North abandon nuclear weapons development as it becomes clear that they can no longer develop them, they will come up with some grand justification such as, "to improve external relations and promote the welfare of the people, we will work to utilize our resources. This is the decision of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il." It is certainly possible within North Korean society to obstinately proceed with nuclear weapons development and then suddenly in one day change directions.

[Kang] From our position, what would be the best method to wisely cope with the North Korean nuclear issue?

[Chong] With North Korea's withdrawal from the NPT becoming effective three months after the announcement, there is some time remaining until 12 June. Until that time, North Korea has certain responsibilities as a member nation of the NPT. Through diplomatic efforts, we must first convince North Korea to overturn their decision to leave the NPT. If that should fail, responsive measures must be adopted concerning North Korea's violation of international peace in accordance with the U.N. Charter. We must also work to persuade North Korea through the window of North-South dialogue.

There are also some who are suggesting that we should try to change North Korea's mind through economic cooperation. There is also a concern that should this approach be attempted, then North Korea will regard this as a victory of their own policy. What is most important is to first solve the nuclear issue. We cannot negotiate with people who are holding a hidden knife. This is a basic issue of trust and confidence.

[Kang] Just what does the solving of the North Korean nuclear issue entail?

[Chong] Not only does it mean that North Korea must reverse their withdrawal from the NPT, they must also accept special inspections as well as mutual North-South inspections. The nuclear issue cannot be termed solved until such time as North Korea receives IAEA and North-South nuclear inspections, and transparency concerning the nuclear issue is guaranteed.

[Kang] Do you believe that there will be no major problems in the progress of North-South relations merely through the solving of the nuclear issue?

[Chong] The solving of the nuclear issue would be the greatest breakthrough in advancing North-South relations. It will form the foundation of confidence building in all fields including the political scene and the military. The solving of the nuclear issue is also a prerequisite for arms reduction negotiations, as well as for substantial progress in all fields.

Lessons of Japan and India

[Kang] How do you feel about recent calls by some that Korea should also gain nuclear sovereignty?

[Chong] When examining the examples of Japan and India, one can get a good idea of what is a strategically wise method of response. Although Japan's nuclear technology has already reached world standards, Japan quickly made a nonnuclear proclamation based upon a wise perception of the international political environment. They have focused solely on developing technology for the peaceful use of atomic energy. Japan is capable of completing the nuclear fuel cycle while pursuing only peaceful objectives and completely ignoring portions related to nuclear weapons. Completing the fuel cycle means that should it become necessary, Japan could utilize it solely for nuclear weapons development.

Should the nuclear issue be carelessly mishandled, then we will be unable to use nuclear technology for peaceful uses, such has been the case in India. Although India does admittedly have atomic power generating plants, the efficiency of those plants is only about one- third that of ours. Because they have developed nuclear weapons, they are unable to receive either information or technological assistance from other nations.

Since nuclear technology is a sensitive issue that the entire world focuses on, strategic judgment is important. As a nation that is both dependent on atomic energy and finds itself in a confrontational state with the North, South Korea must first denuclearize and then work toward gaining international trust and confidence.

PRC's National People's Congress Official Visits

SK0606080393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0644 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 6 (YONHAP)—Tian Jiyun, the first vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, arrived in Seoul Sunday afternoon at the invitation of National Assembly Vice Speaker Hwang Nak-chu.

It is the first time for a Chinese parliamentary leader to visit Seoul and will help exchanges between the countries.

Tian, who ranks eighth in the Communist Party, will meet with President Kim Yong-sam, speaker Yi Man-sop, Prime Minister Hwang In-song, Democratic Liberal Party Chairman Kim Chong-pil, and leaders of the National Assembly during his seven-day stay.

He is also to meet with Federation of Korean Industries Chairman Choe Chong-hyon and other business leaders to consult on economic cooperation.

Tian said on arrival that "this visit is the first official exchange between Chinese National People's Congress and South Korean National Assembly since normalization of ties between the two countries last year. I hope this visit will increase understanding and friendship between the countries."

He is to agree on forming a Korea-China Parliamentarian Union in meeting with speaker Yi Man-sop.

He meets with ruling Democratic Liberal Party Executive Chairman Kim Chong-pil in the afternoon and attends dinner hosted by Vice House Speaker Hwang Nak-chu who invited him to Seoul.

PRC Agrees to Exchanges

SK0706043193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0320 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)—The Chinese parliament will establish a South Korea-China Friendship Committee later this month to promote exchanges between lawmakers, visiting Chinese parliamentary leader said Monday.

Tian Jiyun, first vice chairman of National People's Congress Standing Committee, met with South Korean House Speaker Yi Man-sop and agreed on exchanges and cooperation between the lawmaking bodies to strengthen bilateral relations, National Assembly officials said.

Tian explained that the friendship committee will be formed on June 20 at the National People's Congress, they said.

He invited Yi to visit Beijing and the House speaker accepted the invitation, saying he will make the visit at an appropriate time.

Tian, who once served as deputy premier in charge of economic affairs, also met with South Korea's Trade, Industry and Resources Minister Kim Chol-su and discussed ways to strengthen economic relations between Seoul and Beijing.

Representative To Visit PRC as Special Envoy

SK0706022593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)—Rep. Choe Hyong-u, a former secretary-general of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], will visit China as a special envoy of President Kim Yong-sam from June 15, informed sources said on Monday.

He will meet with President Jiang Zemin to convey an invitation for him to visit South Korea and will meet with administration and parliamentary leaders, including National People's Congress Vice Chairman Tian Jiyun.

Choe, who will spend about 20 days in China, resigned as DLP secretary-general in mid-April over the trouble caused by his son's irregular admission to a college and is staying in his constituency of Ulsan after a tour of Sokcho on the northeastern coast and Pusan.

The sources said Choe's visit to China as Kim's emissary would virtually mean his return to the center stage of politics.

Report on DPRK Preparing 2d State of Emergency

SK0706005093 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 7 Jun 93 p 2

[YONHAP from Berlin]

[Text] The German daily ALLGEMEINE reported on 5 June that according to an analysis, North Korea seems to be preparing for a state of emergency that may be declared soon for the second time [pukhanun chomangan tubonchaero pisangsataee tollipharyonen chunbirul hagoinnungosuro punsoktoendago]. The first one was declared in March.

In a commentary entitled "North Korea, the Country of Mystery," ALLGEMEINE said North Korea seems to fear international sanctions because of its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Russia To Exchange Documents on Basic Relations

SK0706010593 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2200 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] The ROK and Russia will exchange ratified documents on the ROK-Russia basic relations treaty in Moscow on 7 June. The documents were signed by the top leaders of the two countries during President Yeltsin's visit to the ROK last November.

The documents that ROK Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu and Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev will exchange will take effect on 7 July, 30 days after the exchange.

The treaty, consisting of 15 provisions of preambles and texts, stipulates the development of cooperative relations in various fields based on common values, including the principles of democracy and market economy.

Ministry Hopes To Improve Relations With Cambodia

SK0706064793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0638 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)—South Korea, welcoming free and fair elections in Cambodia, said in a statement Monday it will help rebuild the strife-stricken country and improve bilateral relations.

"The Government of the Republic of Korea welcomes the free and fair elections for Cambodia's constituent assembly in May 23-28, 1993, which the United Nations sponsored in accordance with the 1991 Cambodia peace accords," the Foreign Ministry statement said.

"We hope that the formation of the constituent assembly and the new government to be installed thereafter will bring about lasting peace and economic reconstruction of Cambodia based on national reconciliation.

"The Government of the Republic of Korea intends to consider providing support within its capability for the rebuilding of Cambodia, and to cooperate closely with the new government of Cambodia for the promotion of bilateral relations between the Republic of Korea and Cambodia," it said.

Government, DLP To Begin 'Second Phase' Reforms

SK0406032093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP)—The government and ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] will immediately embark on the second phase of President Kim Yong-sam's reform program, which will put emphasis on changing the awareness of the people and settling legal and institutional reforms, official sources said Friday. Kim's reform drive has currently been aimed at fighting corruption.

President Kim told a news conference Thursday that president-led reforms should be accompanied by changes in the awareness of the people and legal systems and so the government would immediately work out follow-up measures to support his plan, the sources said. "The government will push the reform drive among public servants in an effort to indirectly support self-propelled civic movements for changing the public's awareness," they said.

They noted that Kim declared his government would never try to interfere in any civic movement. The DLP plans to take legal steps through its special committees on social and economic reforms to legislate necessary laws to support the government's reform drive, party officials said.

UPP Official Arrested on Graft Charges

SK0406124193 Seoul YONHAP in English 1210 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP)—The prosecution on Friday placed Rep. Pak Chol-on of the United People's Party [UPP] under arrest on suspicion of receiving about 600 million won from a slot-machine magnate. A source at the Seoul district prosecutor's office said Pak is suspected of receiving a brief case containing 500 million won in checks and cash at a certain woman's home at Pyongchang-tong in Seoul in October 1990.

The money was given him by Chong Tok-il, the brother of Chong Tok-chin owning a huge fortune amassed through slot-machine business, with the request that Pak use his influence in easing the tax probe made at that time of their slot-machine empire. On two more occasions later in the year, Pak received 100 million more won from Chong Tok-il with a similar request, the prosecution source said.

"Mr. Pak admitted to meeting Chong Tok-il at the woman's home. But, he still denies receiving any money from Chong," the source said. Meanwhile, the prosecutor general's office on Friday placed independent lawmaker Kim Chong-in under arrest on graft charges. He is under suspicion of receiving 210 million won from An Yong-mo, president of Donghwa Bank.

Seoul To Deal 'Rigidly' With Demonstrations

SK0406122993 Seoul YONHAP in English 1046 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam said on Friday [4 June] that the government would deal rigidly with those students involved in violent demonstrations. "We cannot condone those students who hoisted North Korean flags and dishonestly staged violent demonstrations to disturb citizens in breach of their earlier promise to stage peaceful demonstrations," the president said.

The president made the remarks in a Chongwadae luncheon with 53 model wounded veterans and policemen and widows of fallen patriots and soldiers. The occasion was also for President Kim to personally hand the national certificates of merit to each of them in observance of the Memorial Day on Sunday.

Kim told the attendees that he would see to it that monthly pensions for fallen or disabled patriots and soldiers be raised to the 400,000 won level as he promised during his election campagins last December. He also asked relevant government officials to build a veterans hospital in Taejon and wounded veterans halls in some provincial areas on schedule without fail. The national certificates of merit, newly introduced by the government, were given to a total of 174,866 meritorious persons including patriots, wounded soldiers, policemen and civil servants, April 19 victims and military service awardees.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Troops To Join UN Forces in Somalia 'This Month'

BK0706060093 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0529 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Kuala Terengganu, June 7 (OANA—BERNAMA)—Malaysian troops will leave for Somalia this month to serve under the United Nations operation in Somalia (UNISOM), Defence Minister Najib Razak said Sunday. The 860 soldiers would leave for Somalia as scheduled middle of the month under tight security measures, he told reporters in this capital of the east coast state of Terengganu. The soldiers, who would take with them a score of Condor and Sigma armoured cars, would take very cautious measures as the peacekeeping operations in Somalia would be a risky business, he added.

Najib said the Malaysian troops would learn from Saturday's incident and take approriate action to avoid it. Twenty-two Pakistani soldiers were killed while 50 others were injured after they were attacked by forces of the Somalian warlord General Mohamed Farah Aided.

Mahathir on Sending Troops to Somalia, Bosnia

BK0706080693 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Malaysia will fulfill its commitment to send its troops to Somalia despite recent developments in that country. Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir says Malaysia cannot back out now just because of the dangerous situation. He was commenting on the latest killing of members of the UN peacekeeping force in Somalia. He said it was up to the Malaysian Armed Forces to equip themselves to deal with the situation. The troops to be sent should have adequate training, supplies of arms, and bullet-proof vests.

On Bosnia, the prime minister said Malaysia is arranging the visit of a special envoy to explain the Malaysian formula to overcome the Bosnian conflict. The envoy will brief the OIC [Organization of Islamic Conference] members before the formula is made public. The special envoy has not yet been appointed.

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir was answering questions by newsmen at the end of his two-day visit to Pulau Langkawi [Langkawi Island]. He inspected several development projects on the island. The prime minister is satisfied with the progress of the projects which will be completed in time for the LIMA [Langkawi International Maritime and Aerospace exhibition] 93 this December.

Minister Wants PRC in Regional Security Talks

BK0706092593 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Malaysia wants China to be quickly included into an expanded dialogue on security in the Asia-Pacific [region] organized by ASEAN. China as a potential economic and political superpower has to be reckoned with. He said it would be in the interest of Asia-Pacific countries to ensure that China becomes constructively engaged in regional affairs. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Badawi said this in the Asia-Pacific roundtable conference discussing regional security issues in Kuala Lumpur. He said that countries in the Asia-Pacific [region] had no choice but to enhance cooperation and diminish confrontation.

Singapore

Police Officers Return After Serving in Cambodia

BK0506151493 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1400 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Twenty Singapore police officers returned from Cambodia tonight after three weeks attachment to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia. The officers had helped international polling officers in Battambang and Takeo provinces during the country's UN-supervised elections last month.

There are 75 Singapore police officers still remaining in Cambodia. They will be there till the end of August when the UN mandate ends.

Cambodia

Sihanouk Discusses National Government

BK0506095193 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Jun 93

["Message from His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, to his beloved subjects"; place, date not given—recorded]

[Text] My respects to both supreme patriarchs, Venerable Ghosananda, the clergy, nuns, elders, older and younger brothers and sisters, children, grandchildren, and compatriots for whom I have the deepest respectful, affectionate, and thoughtful sentiments. I, prince father, prince grandfather, and prince great-grandfather, would like to express my deepest emotional gratitude to all of you for granting me the most profound compassion and ample trust.

A few days ago and especially today, I have received more new considerable and most valuable evidence, in addition to previous evidence, of your love for and trust in me, the prince father. Also, peaceful demonstrations have been staged near the royal palace and in various provincial capital cities to express support for my peace and national reconciliation and unification plan, specifically the plan to form a new national conciliation government called the National Government of Cambodia [NGC] with a view to leading our nation toward the shore of peace, independence, territorial integrity, and national solidarity and unity that we all yearn for. With the government, we will join forces to rebuild our nation, meaning our sacred Cambodian motherland, toward prosperity so we will be able to catch up with other countries and elevate our nation's image.

The reason that the plan to form the NGC cannot be achieved as expected is due to two events:

1. The FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party has not fully accepted all conditions and aspects of my plan to set up the NGC. It is opposed to this or that point and has requested answers to some questions about one point or another. The party has also said that it cannot follow the prince father to implement this or that point and that it cannot accept one or two points concerning the prince father's control of the Cambodian Armed Forces. Therefore, the fact that the FUNCINPEC party cannot agree 100 percent with the prince father's plan constitutes a major obstacle to the path that I should adopt to lead the children toward the shore of national reconciliation, unification, and peace.

2. Another obstacle that hinders me from establishing the NGC as earnestly desired and requested by more than 90 percent of our compatriots and nation is that within UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and the diplomatic corps, some UNTAC members, foreigners, and ambassadors have accused me, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, of staging a coup d'etat, being avidly greedy for power, and daring to make a declaration contrary to the law of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, the 1991 Paris Accords. They said that Prince Norodom Sihanouk has violated the Paris agreements and has taken the opportunity to assume power illegally. As such, Prince Norodom Sihanouk must withdraw and should not insist on setting up the NGC. This is to prevent the international community, the United Nations, UNTAC, and diplomats in Cambodia from accusing me of being eager to become a dictator against the ideal of liberal democracy that they are striving to establish for the Cambodian people, nation, and motherland.

I have no intention whatsoever of making myself a dictator, trampling upon the Paris Accords. On the contrary, I want to help UNTAC and the United Nations to achieve success in the restoration of peace to our Cambodia according to the spirit of the Paris Accords. After the elections, peace should prevail and no brawling or killing should further occur. After the elections, a constituent assembly should come into existence in order to draft a constitution. Also following the elections, a national assembly should be established to appoint a new government in August or September. That being the case, the government that I intend to form is a provisional government to ferry our country and people—who for 23 years have never seen glory but insecurity, war, and misery—from an era of misery to a new shore or era of glory. This action is aimed at helping the United Nation, but some UN people have said they have spent more than $2 billion to establish democracy and suddenly Prince Sihanouk wants to become a dictator. This is their accusation.

It is worth recalling that UNTAC and the United Nations, which are currently occupying and controlling Cambodia, have also committed scores of actions contradicting the Paris accords. For example—there are many examples, but we do not need to talk at length about them—they have suffered failure in the face of the Khmer Rouge [KR] and they have never dared touch the KR. As the KR have decided to ignore the implementation of the Paris accords, meaning the KR have completely trampled the accords, does UNTAC dare do anything to them?

In the first phase—phase means a step forward—the UN entered to set up the Supreme National Council, SNC, and UNTAC to control Cambodia. Since that phase our Cambodia has lost its independence because of foreign control; Cambodia's independence has ceased to exist. In the second phase in which all Cambodians should be disarmed and all Cambodian armies should be dissolved, as the KR refused, the phase could not proceed. According to the Paris Accords, the second phase must be implemented before there can be elections. If the second phase were implemented, then after the elections, continued war would be impossible. But the elections can never be held in an unstable situation in Cambodia. UNTAC and the UN said that if the KR refused to disarm, we should just surrender to the KR and pressure the remaining flexible parties and go on to hold the elections.

For another example, the State of Cambodia [SOC] has said that there were irregularities in the elections. At present, the SOC continues to complain and refuses to recognize the general election results. So if we allow these people—some UNTAC members, diplomats, and foreigners—to accuse Sihanouk, who is the father of the Cambodian nation, and we agree that the country belongs to the Cambodians, this means that we are allowing them to impose neocolonialism and neoimperialism on us. This is why I felt badly hurt but did not complain or make war against them. I did not even want to become engaged in a verbal war with them.

Concerning the issue of violence, as all of you are already aware, I am the father of nonviolence, meaning I condemn those using violence. As I am unable to use violence, I should make an example of myself for all the people, both national and international, and urge them to advocate nonviolence in keeping with the teaching of Lord Buddha who champions mutual compassion and understanding. Come what may, violence should not be used. No matter how difficult a problem is, we should always use peaceful means. As such, I wish to back down on the plan to form the NGC.

Before continuing my speech, I would like to thank the children from the SOC and Cambodian People's Party [CPP] who already sent Their Excellencies Chea Sim and Hun Sen to see me two or three times last week and this week. They asked to transfer all power to me unconditionally, enabling me to lead the nation in their place from now onward. I did not accept the request immediately although I was offered the power. However, as they repeatedly insisted at direct meetings with me and through telephone conversations and as I sounded out the feelings of the compatriots in Phnom Penh and the provinces [word indistinct], who had said that if the prince refused, the children would certainly die, and that no one is capable of helping the children except for the prince father, I, the prince father, agreed to accept total power to lead the children and to reconcile and to unify them. This is because for 23 years we have not enjoyed dignity and glory as in the era of the prince father in the 1950's and 1960's, especially the era of the Sangkum Reas Niyum [Popular Socialist Party, Sihanouk's former political party].

I would like to inform both supreme patriarchs, Venerable Ghosananda, the clergy, elders, older and younger brothers and sisters, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren that as I know your feelings, I accepted. But after I accepted, the two aforementioned obstacles have emerged.

In my report to our compatriots on 3 June, I said that the SOC and CPP had insisted that I assume power in order to lead the nation as in the era of the Sangkum Reas Niyum when power was offered to me by all the children. A few days before I accepted to lead the NGC, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, leader of the FUNCINPEC party, had sent me a letter saying: We, all the children from the FUNCINPEC party, will accept whatever decision the prince father makes and will unconditionally support and follow the prince father. The letter was written in French. So in my report to the people on 3 June, I said the SOC and CPP had offered total power to the prince father, and Prince Norodom Ranariddh, on behalf of FUNCINPEC, had also stated that he gave unconditional and 100-percent support to whatever decision Prince Norodom Sihanouk made. This is why I, in my report, declared that there was no problem with FUNCINPEC since it unconditionally supports me. And if I made this or that decision, it would be fine. However, now it appears that I wrongly presented the report to the people. It can be said that I lied to the people. However, I have never told a lie. I have a habit of speaking frankly and sometimes even I think that I am too straightforward. I have never told a lie or cheated anybody, including the compatriots and foreigners. In the defense of Cambodia and the performance of diplomacy, I speak the truth frankly and with fairness in observance of Lord Buddha's teaching.

So, when word came from Prince Norodom Ranariddh that he could not accept this or that, that he would like some changes, that he could not comply with demands, and that he wanted to renegotiate, actually, I was neither upset nor angry. But as a power holder, if I allow this or that party that I have granted a position or rank to argue and negotiate, that would violate state laws, our Cambodian nation's regulations and customs, and international norms. If a head of state is fully empowered, there is no more negotiation. A party should not negotiate with the head of state. Now some countries and foreigners have suggested that if I do not want to negotiate with FUNCINPEC, they will help. I told them that they should not belittle me like that. If you negotiate, allowing FUNCINPEC to despise me, I will not allow you to do so. I absolutely forbid you to conduct such negotiations.

The question is whether FUNCINPEC will follow me or not. There should be no negotiations on this issue. For example, the SOC did not negotiate with me; it offered me 100 percent, whatever I decide.

For this reason, in the report to the people on 3 June, I even declared the dissolution of the SOC. Now there is only Cambodia, not SOC, no Republic of Kampuchea, no Kingdom of Kampuchea. Just Cambodia, in order to unite all the children, those who are republicans, royalists, and everyone; those from the SOC and other parties. It will not be called state, it is called Cambodia. Our government is called the Cambodian conciliation government.

However, the SOC does not receive orders from the prince father. The SOC television and radio—I have not listened to the radio, but perhaps the radio and newspapers have reported it—[words indistinct] they read the message on television themselves saying they have dissolved themselves, the prince father dissolved (?them). They read this with a smile; they accepted it.

FUNCINPEC is not yet in power and has already refused this and that. What about when it has power? What will it further impose on Head of State Norodom Sihanouk? This is difficult. I love FUNCINPEC the way I love the SOC and other children, 8 or 9 million of them. I really love them because without love, compassion, and tolerance, and with only grudge aginst this or that person, or denunciation of this or that person, how can one be the father of the nation? How can one be the father of peace? One cannot find peace for the nation.

This is why I would like to take this opportunity to tell FUNCINPEC that I am not angry with you, children. However, you should not forget that you won the election by using my name. You have promised our respected, beloved, and revered people and citizens that voting for FUNCINPEC means voting for the prince father to return to full power, like before. Voting for FUNCINPEC means that we would know glory, prosperity, and peace like in the Sangkum Reas Niyum era.

Voting for FUNCINPEC means that within 24 hours all power will be transferred to Samdech [prince] Norodom Sihanouk.

This is why compatriots voted for FUNCINPEC. But now the children in FUNCINCPEC think that the people voted for them and not for Sihanouk; how come Sihanouk wants to hold power too? There were many witnesses, millions of them in Cambodia, who heard you saying this, that voting for FUNCINPEC does not mean voting for FUNCINPEC but for Prince Father Norodom Sihanouk.

The SOC has not been feeding me this line. Our beloved and revered compatriots are well aware of this. However, if you want to forget this, it is alright. I do not mind. I withdraw and will not set up a Cambodian national government because some UNTAC members and some foreigners, who want to be colonialists and imperialists in our Cambodia, do not want me to hold power. Because this will mean that Cambodia will have independence. When I am in power, this will mean that foreigners cannot suck Cambodian blood. I will not allow foreigners to do this.

The French in 1941 enticed me away from the (Chasse-Loup Lobard) high school in Saigon and put me up on the throne as king. I was considered as France's servant. I said to myself [chuckles] when I have the opportunity, I will settle this and get independence for the nation. When the opportunity arose, I conducted the royal crusade against the French, who said I am ungrateful. French newspapers still hate me immensely. They have not forgotten this. They call me an ungrateful person. They made me king and yet I turned against them. I replied to them: I like France as a friend. I am not ungrateful. I am a Buddhist. Buddhism teaches Buddhists to be grateful. To be ungrateful is a sin. It is a sin to be ungrateful to parents, to grandparents, and to benefactors.

I am grateful to France. This is why after winning independence, I remained a friend of France. General De Gaulle praised us when he visited. I have maintained and greatly cherished the friendship with France; I have not blemished it. However, as far as independence is concerned, I have not allowed France to oppress Cambodia. I have won 100 percent independence and territorial integrity for our nation. Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos have to respect our territory and our territorial integrity. Our land and maritime border and our islands we possessed in 1969 before Lon Nol's coup are recognized by the world. Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam have to recognize them and in doing so, they will be our friends. France has respected Cambodia's independence and territorial integrity. Sihanouk considers France as a friend. However, Sihanouk will not allow neocolonialism in Cambodia.

Now, we Cambodians are in a state of unrest and say that if the prince father's plan is not implemented and if there is no Cambodian national government, we will not have peace. Prince Father, please restore Cambodia's national government.

Compatriots and children, please forgive me, I cannot accept this today because UNTAC still has not agreed within itself. Akashi is a good man. Yasushi Akashi, the UNTAC chief, is very good. He is extremely good. But some of his subordinates are not good; they still want to treat me badly. FUNCINPEC has not yet agreed within itself either.

However, as soon as FUNCINPEC agrees, the way the SOC does—that is genuinely submit itself unconditionally instead of elevate itself as Sihanouk's equal—we can achieve it because it will not do without FUNCINPEC. FUNCINPEC says it has won in the election and how can Sihanouk consider SOC to be its equal?

Winning or not, it is not good to stick to this in national reconciliation. Wait until later after the National Assembly has drafted a constitution, and then you can argue about who is in the majority and who is in the minority.

However, there are still problems concerning this. For example, the election: The SOC has yet to recognize the election results proclaimed by UNTAC. The SOC has not yet accepted this as correct. If this is so, we cannot yet decide whether to unconditionally accept the results. Thus, the election results issue has not yet been resolved.

Secondly, there is a problem concerning the National Assembly. Just suppose that the SOC has agreed to be part of the new constituent assembly. Can a constitution be drafted? This is a new problem because according to the Paris agreement, there should be at least a two-thirds majority of members to adopt a constitution. Otherwise, there will still be differences over the text and the constitution cannot be promulgated.

Suppose the total number of members from the FUNCINPEC Party and the party of H.E. Son Sann does not amount to two-thirds of the assembly, and suppose the SOC does not go along—can the constitution be promulgated? If the constitution cannot be promulgated, that means that we do not have a constitution. UNTAC can then proclaim that Cambodia does not have a constitution and no government; therefore, it will continue to control Cambodia forever. This would create another problem.

Some Cambodians like to be controlled by foreigners. However, there are some Cambodians... [changes thought] ...I am convinced that the overwhelming majority of our respected and revered people and citizens do not like to have foreigners as masters. I firmly believe that Sihanouk is not the only one who feels this way. I am convinced that among the 8 or 9 million Cambodians inside and outside our country, over 90 percent of the Cambodians want 100 percent independence and 100 percent territorial integrity for Cambodia. There is a minority of Cambodians who are willing to be controlled by foreigners and who are happy to have foreign masters. However, I do not believe that the majority of Cambodians are willing to be controlled forever.

Therefore, once we have a Cambodian national government, even the National Assembly, which I will absolutely not dissolve—I pledge I will not dissolve the National Assembly, liberal democracy, and newspapers. I am 100 percent in favor of human rights. My government will fully respect them. No violations. We will maintain liberal democracy and a multiparty system. Parties that did not win in the election can stay. Not just the 20 parties, even 20 more parties can be formed. Another 100 newspapers can start up. They can attack the government; I will not jail them. I will not (?object). [chuckles] At present I do not even have time to read the newspapers. I do not read them nowadays. I do not know which papers have attacked me. People have been telling me that some persons have attacked me. I do not have time. I am too busy with the destiny of the nation and with defending the supreme national interest. I do not have time to read papers.

So, freedom will be given to the papers. The National Assembly will stay; it is a sort of guarantee for freedom. It is a guarantee for the people. The National Assembly and the people's deputies will oversee the government and provide criticism on behalf of the people, who are the owners of their ballots, of the land, and of the nation's destiny. Sihanouk is not the owner of the land. It is the people and citizens who elect representatives to defend the interests of their cities, provinces, districts, communes, and villages. The National Assembly should not be touched; it will remain.

In sum, I would like to inform compatriots and clergy, do not despair. However, I cannot accept the offer today. Let us wait and see for a few more days. If there is unrest, anarchy, or killing, I will have to agree immediately in order to end the killing, unrest, and anarchy. Some have said: Prince, you cannot wait for (?this) to happen, you should act now. It is not possible to do it now. Why? Because FUNCINPEC has not yet agreed.

I have just received H.E. Samdech [title Sihanouk gave to Son Sann when he was in power]. Son Sann and his party, represented by H.E. Son Sann and Son Soubert, declared on behalf of their party that they gave 100-percent support to the prince, just like the SOC. That is, they offered 100-percent power [chuckles] without negotiations. Now we are only waiting for FUNCINPEC. If FUNCINPEC behaves like Son Sann, then we will have a way out. We can achieve it immediately, tomorrow, or the day after tomorrow.

However, if there are negotiations to be conducted, this cannot be done. For Prince Sihanouk to negotiate with FUNCINPEC, no. FUNCINPEC is hereby informed. There will be no negotiations. FUNCINPEC has to do exactly like the SOC, like the party of H.E. Son Sann. That is to offer everything. Follow whatever the prince decides. It is not that the prince likes dictatorship. It is not so. However, if discussion is allowed, then there will be no way out, like in the SNC. In the end Prince Sihanouk and Akashi will have to decide all the same. The Khmer Rouge would raise opposition; H.E. Hun Sen and H.E. Son Sann do not get along; H.E. Hun Sen and FUNCINPEC do not get along; H.E. Rangsi and H.E. Hor Namhong do not get along. This will lead nowhere. There would be no way out. If debate is allowed and the killing continues, there will be no way out.

Therefore, I believe that the clergy, children, grandchildren, and great-granchildren understand that full power should be offered to the prince and that he be followed because the prince has never thought of his own or personal interests. He only thinks of the interests of the nation, religion, and people.

Thus, what the SOC has done should be followed. Prince Chakkrapong is a nationalist. He said: Father, please do not bring me into the government because my elder brother, Prince Ranariddh and FUNCINPEC, will not join in. He is making things easy for his father. So, FUNCINPEC now knows that Prince Chakkrapong will not join—FUNCINPEC has set many conditions, one of them is that Prince Chakkrapong not be included. I replied to FUNCINPEC that Prince Chakkrapong himself has decided not to join. [chuckles] I said, don't you worry, he will not join.

So, it seems that there is no obstacle if FUNCINPEC has not forgotten what it told the people. If it adheres to the truth, then there would be a way out. So let us wait and see. If this cannot be done, then the SOC should be left to deal with the situation first. However, if it can be done, we will quickly set up a Cambodian national government to spare our nation further hardship, which should not be prolonged unnecessarily, even for an hour or two. We have to hurry. We have to respect this will. Tens and hundreds of thousands, and millions of compatriots in Phnom Penh City and other provinces, are demonstrating for the prince father to save the nation. Thus, I would like to tell UNTAC in advance: Once I come in, UNTAC can say what it likes. I will not expel UNTAC. I respect the Paris agreement. UNTAC can stay. UNTAC will not be touched. I am not the Khmer Rouge. I absolutely will not let UNTAC be affected. All diplomats can stay; even those who are my enemies. Neocolonialist and imperialist diplomats can stay. I can fight. I am used to this. I am experienced and have enough courage to oppose you and not allow you to oppress Cambodia. You can stay on. I am willing to play. It is like playing football. If you want to play football with me, come, let us play. This is a notice for you. I absolutely will not expel anyone and will not dismantle anything.

And the children in the SOC—policemen, soldiers, civil servants—I will keep them all. I will negotiate with bodies that are really our friends, such as the World Bank, to give us aid so that you children will have salaries. I do not promise great salaries but something for you to survive on and so that your wives and children will not go hungry. I promise that I will do this immediately once I am in charge of the government. No children will be affected. Officers will keep their ranks. When the time comes for promotion, this will be awarded [chuckles] [words indistinct]. I will not touch them. And Prince Chakkrapong's party will be allowed full freedom. The same goes for other parties.

Other people may keep their own parties and their members. I do not ask them to be neutral like me. I am really neutral because I am the father of everyone and of all parties. Children who belong to the SOC party may remain with that party. Those who belong to FUNCINPEC will stay with FUNCINPEC. Those who belong to H.E. Son Sann's party, stay there. The same goes for other parties. All this will not be affected.

As for the Khmer Rouge, I would like to tell them, I am not fighting against you. I still recognize H.E. Khieu Samphan amd H.E. Son Sen as rightful SNC members. The SNC will not be dissolved either. Therefore, Khmer Rouge, do not attack me. It is not that I am a coward. Do not attack me and my army because the SOC army is also transferred to me. Therefore, if you attack, it is not just an attack against the SOC's army but Sihanouk's army. So be careful. Do not be senseless. Stay peacefully in your zone and do not venture out of your border. I would like to give them, Khmer Rouge children, this notice. I consider you as children. However, you should be peace-loving. You should trust me. I will not discard you. I consider you, Khmer Rouge, as children. This message is for you, through SOC television. All children, please be informed. This is my policy.

I am not implementing this today. Wait until tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. If it has to be carried out I will do it immediately.

Thank you, Supreme Patriarch Tep Vong, Supreme Patriarch Buo Kri, the masters representing the Lord Buddha. I thank them very much. Thank you all venerables, abbots, clergy, nuns, elders, compatriots, children, grandchidren, and great-grandchildren. Thank you. May the power of the triple jewel protect everyone and may you enjoy the five Buddhist blessings: longevity, social prestige, happiness, strength, and enlightenment.

Thank you.

Royalists Reject Coalition With Hun Sen

BK0506101093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0946 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Bangkok, June 5 (AFP)—Cambodia's royalist FUNCINPEC party, victors in U.N.-sponsored elections, rejected Saturday the possibility of forming a coalition government with incumbent Phnom Penh regime Prime Minister Hun Sen.

"His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen, in his capacity as prime minister of the ex-State of Cambodia, is personally responsible for acts of violence and killings targetting members of the FUNCINPEC party," FUNCINPEC leader Prince Norodom Ranariddh said in a statement released here.

"I have simply taken the liberty of raising a few questions of 'principle' and 'practice,'" Ranariddh said. "The principle is that the sovereign people have clearly pronounced the rejection of a communist dictatorial regime 'set in place by Vietnam' along with its three 'historical leaders,'" he said referring to Hun Sen, Phnom Penh strongman Chea Sim and former head of state Heng Samrin.

Ranariddh's father Prince Norodom Sihanouk had proposed Thursday [3 June] the formation of a coalition government with himself as prime minister and Ranariddh and Hun Sen as deputy premiers. Earlier, Sihanouk abandoned the idea Friday after strong objections from Ranariddh and a frosty response from the United Nations.

UNTAC's Akashi: Coalition Plan May Be Revived

OW0506103593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Report on interview with Yasushi Akashi, head of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, by KYODO reporter Masanori Kikuta on 5 June; place not given]

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 5 KYODO—The chief United Nations peacekeeper in Cambodia said Saturday national reconciliation leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk may revive his collapsed coalition government plan.

"It is a timely idea," said Yasushi Akashi, head of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). "I think there is a possibility (of the plan being revived)."

In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Akashi said talks between the two biggest parties which were to constitute Sihanouk's interim government "may proceed in a friendly manner."

"I don't think everything will start with a clean slate," he added.

Sihanouk renounced the coalition plan between the royalist FUNCINPEC party, headed by his son, and the Phnom Penh government's Cambodian People's Party (CPP) on Friday [4 June], hours after it was announced overnight. He cited "big difficulties" as reasons for the aboutface, including objections from Cambodians and UNTAC "foreigners." FUNCINPEC leader Prince Norodom Ranariddh did not fully support the proposal, which he indicated would be an advantage to the CPP rather than the royalists despite their narrow victory in the UNTAC-run May 23-28 national election.

Akashi said the administrative structure and military are under the CPP's control even though FUNCINPEC—a

French acronym for the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia—may be the victor in the poll.

"I think it (the coalition proposal) is a timely idea as one of plans to bridge that gap," he said.

UNTAC is prepared to throw its weight behind the plan if all parties concerned seek its support to realize the abortive proposal, Akashi said. Referring to the slow pace of vote counting, he indicated final results are expected around June 12 and a Constituent Assembly thus elected is likely to be convened three to four days later. UNTAC election officials have indicated it will take several more days to finish checking some 370,000 unverified ballots.

The communist Khmer Rouge group appears to be "upset" about the peaceful election in which almost nine out of every 10 registered voters cast ballots, Akashi said. UNTAC's military component believes the radical rebel faction sought to disrupt the poll but its capabilities were insufficient, he said.

VGNUFC Reports Sihanouk Statements

BK0606032693 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Jun 93

["UNTAC post-election report"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] According to reports from abroad, Phnom Penh, and from political, diplomatic, and press circles:

1. On the afternoon of 3 June, Samdech [prince] Norodom Sihanouk made a statement to the people that a provisional coalition government has been set up with the samdech as head of state, prime minister, and supreme commander of the Armed Forces; and with Prince Ranariddh and Hun Sen as deputy prime ministers.

In the statement the samdech specified that he, Chea Sim, and Hun Sen had agreed on this and that Prince Ranariddh, who was not in Phnom Penh at the time, had also agreed.

2. Late in the evening of 3 June, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state, made another statement apologizing to his children for not setting up, for various reasons, the provisional coalition government he announced earlier in the afternoon.

3. The reports also state that the samdech canceled setting up the national coalition government because of the following reasons:

First: He agreed to the formula of the provisional government of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and the puppets under very strong pressure from Western powers forcing him to accept the FUNCINPEC-puppet formula.

Second: The party of Hun Sen spoke with the samdech. During this discussion the party implicitly let it be known and threatened that if such a FUNCINPEC-puppet coalition government was not set up, people in his party will launch attacks or stage a coup.

Third: The reports also say that the samdech was forced to accept the FUNCINPEC-puppet coalition government formula because he is in the hands of Western powers and the puppets in Phnom Penh.

Fourth: The samdech stopped setting up the provisional coalition government because Prince Ranariddh asked questions and asked for clarifications from the samdech about the legal framework in which this FUNCINPEC-puppet provisional coalition government will function.

The reports say that the samdech received such clear questions from Prince Ranariddh. Some Cambodians and some UN officials have also criticized the samdech for staging a constititutional coup against the still unborn constitution.

It was then that the samdech, due to old age and poor health, decided to make a new statement informing the people, his children, that he is no longer setting up the FUNCINPEC-puppet provisional coalition government. The samdech added that: Let the winning political party in the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] election be responsible. And so on. [passage omitted]

Government Refuses Poll Result, Demands Inquiry

BK0606052693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0459 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 6 (AFP)—The Phnom Penh government demanded Sunday a suspension of the U.N. election results until an independent inquiry was held, saying its previous demand for limited new elections was not enough to correct "massive irregularities." However, a government spokesman hinted that the Cambodian People's Party (CPP) would let the matter drop and accept the election results if the coalition government proposed Thursday [3 June] by Prince Norodom Sihanouk was allowed to form.

"By setting up this national government, we can avoid this situation," senior advisor and deputy minister Khieu Kanharith said at a press conference.

The U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) has already certified the May 23-28 voting process as free and fair. The nearly completed results gave the opposition royalist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and

Cooperative Cambodia] Party 45.3 percent to the government's Cambodian People's Party (CPP) 38.7 percent.

FUNCINPEC has accused the CPP of trying to blackmail its way into having more power than it actually won. CPP spokesman Sok An denied that the new demand came because the government lost the election, and said the government would cede power if the independent panel ruled that CPP lost the election.

"Because the irregularities are so large in number and include so many different types of problems, and because the actions of the UNTAC during the electoral process have been placed in question, the CPP requests that the election results be held in abeyance until an impartial panel can hold hearings to consider the large number of election disputes and irregularities," the CPP President Chea Sim said in a letter to UNTAC Chief Yasushi Akashi.

Under the U.N. electoral law, an UNTAC committee can be appointed to investigate complaints. But the government said UNTAC officials would not be impartial judges and demanded that all parties agree to independent panel members who would hold public hearings.

An UNTAC spokesman could not immediately be reached for comment.

The CPP list of irregularities included only circumstantial evidence of wrongdoing, including broken seals on ballot boxes, miscounted ballots and non-access to U.N. safe havens where ballot boxes were stored.

"If you add up these three things... these kinds of actions can give rise to concerns of ballot switching," Sok An said. He stopped short of saying actual fraud had occurred.

UNTAC electoral chief Reginald Austin has already responded to the CPP's complaints, saying that some irregularities occurred but were not significant enough to affect the outcome of the election. Chea Sim's letter called UNTAC's his response inadequate. [sentence as received]

"The irregularities in the voting are not minor in nature," he said. "They are numerous and massive."

Sihanouk Addresses 6 Jun Phnom Penh Rally

BK0606093793 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Speech by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council, at a rally in front of the royal palace in Phnom Penh on 6 June—recorded]

[Text] I, Prince Father Norodom Sihanouk, have the great happiness and honor of expressing my respects to the revered and beloved venerable monks. Also I would like to salute all beloved nuns, elders, older and younger brothers and sisters, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

First of all, I would like to extend my profound, heartfelt gratitude to the beloved clergy, older and younger brothers and sisters, and children who have gathered here today in order to express their thoughtful and affectionate sentiments, trust, and full and firm support concerning my plan, that has the sole, sacred aim of reuniting our compatriots who have been disunited since 1970 and who have suffered from war and other unfortunate events for 23 years. Although the Paris Accords were signed two years ago in 1991, our country has not yet been able to achieve unification as in the era of the Sangkum Reas Niyum [Popular Socialist Party, Sihanouk's former political party] of the prince father in the 1950's and 1960's. We have not yet become united; we have not yet been permanently reconciled. There are a host of factions, but they are all quarreling, and some factions are still waging war and committing violence.

We have been able to settle some problems in order to elevate our nation's image. And since my return to the motherland in November 1991, I have entered into close contact with the State of Cambodia [SOC] side and the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] and have approached the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party, His Excellency [H.E.] Son Sann's party, and the Democratic Kampuchea party with a view to jointly rebuilding our country and elevating our nation's image in all sectors. In the region controlled by the SOC and CPP, I have joined hands with the SOC and CPP's children to achieve a number of aims in accordance with the Sangkum Reas Niyum path. All of us have joined forces to gradually develop the educational, social, economic, agricultural, communications, health, and cultural sectors, and so on.

However, as peace has not yet been fully established and as our 8 million Cambodians have not yet attained full unity, we are still facing scores of obstacles that prevent us from making the speedy headway that will enable us to catch up with other developing countries. In the past, before the military coup staged by Lon Nol in March 1970, our Cambodia was not only able to catch up with those countries, but—compared with some Third World countries in Asia and Southeast Asia—was also able to develop faster than them in various fields.

Now, why can't we be the equal of those outstanding countries? The reasons are: the war that some factions continue to perpetrate, and our divisions. This being so, this week I accepted the position of prime minister of a national conciliation government of Cambodia in order to muster all the parties, such as the FUNCINPEC party led by Prince Norodom Ranariddh; the SOC's CPP headed by Their Excellencies Chairmen Chea Sim, Heng Samrin, and Hun Sen; and the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party [BLDP] led by His Excellency [H.E.] Samdech [title given by Sihanouk to Son Sann] Son Sann—

except the Khmer Rouge [KR] faction, which has refused to join—that our people have elected. Another small party elected by our people should also be included in the next National Assembly and national conciliation government of Cambodia.

What is the objective of this move? It is to establish and to safeguard our national solidarity and unity and to reestablish our independence and territorial integrity as in the Sangkum Reas Niyum. Besides, we should do whatever we can to put an end to the war by ceasing to consider the KR as our enemy. We should negotiate with them by using the principle of solidarity and fraternity in conformity with the just and sage advice of both supreme patriarchs, who have led us to do what is good in keeping with the Lord Buddha's teaching, which advocates nonviolence, mutual tolerance, solidarity, and salvation of the nation, the poor, and those suffering. This is what I told Their Excellencies Chea Sim and Hun Sen, who often came to see me and earnestly asked me to rapidly form the national conciliation government; otherwise, our country would continue to suffer from fighting, denigration, and disaster. How can we rebuild our country if we are unable to avoid war and if we continue to quarrel? Moreover, instead of establishing unification, the elections have made the divisions worse. This is the reason why I, Prince Father Norodom Sihanouk, told Their Excellencies Chea Sim and Hun Sen that their request appears to be reasonable. And as I am aware that the people want me to act in this way, I could not refuse but had to agree to follow suit. However, when I agreed to follow their request, obstacles emerged, because some foreign milieus, which still nurture the idea and policy of new and old imperialism and colonialism, have said that if Sihanouk reassumed power as in the Sangkum Reas Niyum era, they would topple Sihanouk as they toppled Sihanouk, the Sangkum Reas Niyum, and the monarchy in March 1970.

Sihanouk should not be allowed to conduct a policy of independence and neutrality and nonalignment with territorial integrity, making Cambodia strong and thus preventing the imperialists and the old and new colonialist from oppressing Cambodia, sucking the blood of Cambodia and its people, and implementing a policy of exploitation and oppression. This cannot be allowed. Sihanouk should be deposed.

Thus, at the moment there are some foreigners who are now thinking of providing a huge budget to some parties that do not follow Samdech Sihanouk. They say that whoever can oppose Sihanouk and prevent this government from being set up will be provided with a large budget to defeat Sihanouk. [indistinct shout in the background] Thank you, children.

Second, some parties also do not follow me. They have set this or that condition and have this or that pretext. They say that they love and respect the prince father; they want to follow him. However, they say they cannot accept the formula for setting up this new government because they do not agree with some of the conditions. For this reason, the prince father cannot set up this government.

And very recently some Cambodian politicians told foreign diplomats that we should oppose the return of feudalism. They call me a feudalist; [laughter] they call me a feudalist. I have never practised feudalism, children. During the Sangkum Reas Niyum era—just ask nuns, elders, and brothers here who knew me—the prince father never practised feudalism. There was a national congress every six months at the Veal Ma ground [open area north of the royal palace] to let compatriots voice their grievances against my government, the National Assembly, and ministers. Citizens, old and young, men and women, came to the Veal Ma ground to the national congress. There was full freedom. There was free election to select people's deputies for the National Assembly to draft laws on behalf of our citizens and people. As for the throne, particularly with respect to my mother, she was a shade for the children—as I myself am today. I have come to be just a shade for you children. I do not have any desire to hold power. Why are there politicians who go round telling foreigners that we should oppose the return of feudalism? They call me a feudalist. [laughter] I am speechless.

However, I have promised that I will not be angry with those children who defame and insult me. Believe me, children. I do not want to respond to those who insult me, who defame me. I have come as a shade and will use a cool policy. As the father of national reconciliation and as the father of solidarity and national union, I should use a cool policy, a policy based on Lord Buddha's teaching.

There are also Muslim children who have come today. Greetings to them and to Islam. Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity are good religions. I believe in religions. I respect Buddhism and respect Islam and Christianity. Thus, I very much want peace for our Cambodia and for our children. I do not want anything else apart from happiness for our people, peace for our nation, independence and territorial integrity, and national union for our Cambodia. This is all I ask for. As for power, I have absolutely no desire for it.

So, I very much thank those children who have asked that I be prime minister. However, since there is no agreement among all the parties—some parties have voiced opposition, laying down conditions and opposing some parts of my formula—I have not been able to set up this government. Last week, I tried to do this but failed. Now this week, I have tried again, and failed again. Therefore, I would like to bow to the clergy and all the children, Buddhists, Muslims, and Christians—if there are any who have come. Beloved and greatly revered nuns and elders, please forgive me. The Cambodian national conciliation government, which I am in the fortunate position of being able to form, cannot yet be achieved. What should we put in its place?

We have the SOC Government and the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] as leaders on the SOC side. The FUNCINPEC side, at Ampil and Romchang, and a small part of Oddar Meanchey, also has its administration, and will continue to administer its area. The Khmer Rouge too have their zone and will be responsible for that area. As for H.E. Son Sann and H.E. Sak Sutsakhan, with the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party and the Liberal Democratic Party, they have their own areas, albeit small ones. The Khmer Rouge area is about 12 to 15 percent of our Cambodia. The zone of Prince Norodom Ranariddh/FUNCINPEC is less than this. The zone of H.E. Son Sann is even smaller. The zone of H.E. Sak Sutsakhan is very small. The biggest zone is that of the SOC and the CPP, which is at least 80 percent of the total area.

Therefore, each party and each administration with a large, medium, or small area, please be responsible for your respective area. Look after the people and citizens and make them happy. Maintain peace and prevent insecurity. Avoid war. Strive to improve the people's living standards, particularly those of the poor people, so that the people gradually come to know happiness and prosperity.

So, the (?biggest) aim of the program is to serve the people and the cause of peace. This is the main point. Therefore, I appeal to the four parties, the major parties—the SOC/CPP, which has over 80 percent of the area of our Cambodia; the second party, which has about 13-15 percent of Cambodia's area, that is the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, or the Khmer Rouge; and the two... [changes thought] ...three other small parties, namely, the parties of Prince Ranariddh, of H.E. Son Sann, and of H.E. Sak Sutsakhan—I ask that they follow this policy. I ask that they maintain peace and security for the people and gradualy improve the living standards of the poor people so that the people keep moving forward along the path of progress and happiness.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the children who are soldiers and policemen, who have been striving to serve the nation; please continue to serve our people and religion, and the cause of peace and justice, and progress.

I will serve as a shade for you. I will be with you. I have promised that I will die on this soil. My body will be cremated here. I already have my own reliquary inside the Preah Kev Morakot monastery [adjoining the royal palace]. I will therefore not leave you, children.

However, as far as the government is concerned, this Cambodian national union government, which Their Excellencies Chea Sim and Hun Sen have kindly asked me to form, cannot be achieved. Like the Supreme National Council, called the SNC or CNS [Conseil National Supreme—French acronym of SNC], I have been asked to be its chairman. As chairman, one who should unite everyone, I have not been able to bring unity. The four parties have refused to unite; they are still apart. Their rift is very serious. I am like a doctor who has brought all types of medicine to these children, the four parties. However, the medicines have failed to cure the disease of internal rift. [chuckles] They have remained divided.

This is why I have come to meet you, to bow to you, and to ask you to forgive me. I have tried. I have done my best to ensure peace for you children. In fact, in order that you may have real peace, I have asked that the Khmer Rouge stop fighting. The four parties should be reconciled and brought together so that we have genuine peace. This is why their excellencies came and asked me to be the prime minister of the new government, called the Cambodian national government—national means that there is unity with no division into parties and groups. However, the answer was that this cannot be done because there is opposition from here and there. Thus, this is not possible.

Therefore, each party, with its large, medium, and small area, should be responsible for its area, and responsible to the people, the clergy, the nation, history, and the international community, such as UNTAC, who have come to control us.

The election was very good. I praise the children who voted in great numbers. Now we have the results. However, some parties are not yet ready to accept these results because there have been some irregularities committed by UNTAC. There is a debate going on to find out the truth about these results. I have not received power from anyone to organize this election for you. The international community, the United Nations and UNTAC, have kept this power. I do not have any power. I am only a shade for you. I have no power whatsoever.

So, in the organization and supervision of this election, UNTAC is fully responsible. UNTAC does everything by itself. I am not involved in this. I have not been granted power to be part of this. So let UNTAC be responsible for it.

Apart from this, there is this thing about whether we can maintain peace in the future. UNTAC and the United Nations say that they will control us until early September. Now we are in June, July, August—at the end of August and in early September, UNTAC say that it will stop controlling Cambodia and will transfer power to Cambodia. At that time, we will once more have to solve the Cambodian problem among Cambodians.

Now I would like to stress to the clergy, compatriots, and children that each party should now administer its respective zone. For example the Phnom Penh zone, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, Svay Rieng, Takeo, Kampot, Kratie, Stung Treng, Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri, Battambang, Pursat, Kompong Chhnang Province, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Kompong Speu, Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, and so on, and Phnom Penh. All this, which belongs to the SOC, should be left to the SOC and it should be responsible for these areas. I have confidence in them; Their Excellencies Chea Sim, Hun

Sen, Heng Samrin, please assist the compatriots. Strive with your party to serve the children so that they have happiness and prosperity. Prevent war. If the Khmer Rouge seek to cause trouble, explain to them that they should stay peacefully in their zone. Please do not cause trouble in our zone. We try to spare our people hardship. We should preserve peace.

Since I came, all you children have heard is peace, peace. In fact, peace is a very big key for our nation's future. Now children, let us wait until September. I am not going anywhere. Wait until UNTAC transfers power to Cambodia. We will meet again then, the people and me, various parties and me, after UNTAC transfers power. At the moment, they control us. We are not yet independent. In September, we should recover full independence. At that time, we will meet again and decide on what to do.

According to what FUNCINPEC has said to the nation, FUNCINPEC has won the election and it will hold power. It says that I am truly the father; it will follow me while it is in power. It will not betray me; it will follow me. However, let us wait until September. We cannot predict what will happen then.

I would like to mention a Singaporean astrologer who asked that the following message be conveyed to me. He tells me that I have failed and that I should not insist because I will not be successful. You, the prince, will be successful and be able to assist the nation after your birthday in October. The prince will be successful in early November. But for now the prince has failed.

So I just want to inform you that this is the message the Singaporean astrologer has conveyed to me, telling me not to insist because this insistence will be in vain.

Thus, venerable ones, nuns, elders, compatriots, and children, and grandchildren, please forgive me. I will not abandon you. I will be here with you, to be a shade for you.

Thank you very much indeed. May the power of the triple jewel and Allah look after you, children who are Buddhists and Muslims, and all the children. May you enjoy the five Buddhist blessings of longevity, social prestige, happiness, strength, and enlightenment. Thank you very much.

I will not go anywhere, children, I will be with you. I will be with you always. [applause]

Sihanouk Powerless Until UN Departure

BK0606065093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 6 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk threw up his hands at a public rally Sunday and declared he could do nothing to help save Cambodia until the United Nations left. The Prince Sihanouk said there was nothing more he could do to bring together the government, which holds power, and the opposition royalist party FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia], which fell short of an absolute majority but won last week's election. Sihanouk tried unsuccessfully to form a coalition government between the two sides in the wake of the general elections held in the Southeast Asian country by the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

"We will have to wait until September when UNTAC leaves. They will transfer authority to Cambodia and give us independence," he told a government-organized rally of more than 5,000 people. "I feel like a doctor who has come to heal Cambodia but my medicine is not helpful," said Sihanouk.

He appeared healthy, even though he told UNTAC officials he could not meet with them this weekend because he was ill.

The rally and Prince Sihanouk's remarks were seen as a way to pressure UNTAC into allowing the formation of the coalition government, which was opposed by Washington, met with reservations by FUNCINPEC, given a chilly reception at UNTAC, and disbanded only hours after it was formed. He announced Thursday that his son Prince Norodom Ranariddh, and the former communist government's premier Hun Sen would sit together as his deputy prime ministers. Prince Ranariddh objected to Hun Sen's inclusion in the new government.

The proposal for the coalition government, "cannot work because the four factions did not cooperate together, they remained apart," Sihanouk said.

"FUNCINPEC has told the Cambodian people that if they won the election, the power must be given to Sihanouk, but we have to wait until September," Prince Sihanouk said in a half-hour address delivered from the balcony of his Royal Palace.

The prince also said he intended to stay in Cambodia, even though he was expected to fly off to Beijing again after his proposal for a coalition government fell through.

"I will not leave you. I will stay here. I want to die here," the 70-year-old prince said.

Tokyo TV Reports Failed 'Military Action'

OW0606143093 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1007 GMT 5 Jun 93

[From the "NHK News 7" program"]

[Excerpts] The Cambodian political situation is becoming active to pave the way for a postelection scene. In connection with this, it was learned that Cambodian hardliners led by the National Security Ministry planned a military action in Phnom Penh last night, involving some quarters of the Armed Forces and police. However, the attempt was thwarded by Premier Hun Sen and other pacifists in the government who sensed the plan in advance.

A reliable Phnom Penh Government source has said that the military action was planned by National Security Minister Sin Song, who has strong influence in the Armed Forces and some quarters of the police. Having been frustrated with election results, Minister Sin Song planned to scrap all election results by arresting Cambodian People's Party head Chea Sim and Premier Hun Sen, and then encircling Prince Sihanouk's palace with armed forces.

Premier Hun Sen and pacifist leaders of the Phnom Penh government sensed the attempt in advance and persuaded the military and police leaders not to join in the action. As a result, the Sin Song plan was checked before it started. [passage omitted]

It is reported that some officers of the Phnom Penh military adopted a threatening attitude last night. What is underlying their move?

[Begin correspondent Kenzo Yamamoto recording] Let me explain the situation based on information available so far. According to reports, National Security Minister Sin Song, who is known as a hardliner in the Phnom Penh government and is a central figure for the military action, had stressed that the election results should be ignored and abandoned as the military and police were dissatisfied. On 31 May, a meeting was held between pacifists Premier Hun Sen and Cambodian People's Party Chairman Chea Sim and National Security Minister Sin Song. However, the meeting failed to produce any result. Some quarters of the military then planned to take military action at 1830 on 3 June, Cambodia time. But the pacifists—namely, Premier Hun Sen and Chairman Chea Sim—sensed the plan and immediately rushed to Prince Sihanouk and discussed how to prevent the military action. As a result, they came to a conclusion that Prince Sihanouk would make an announcement on his idea of creating a coalition government and informed the military of their decision at 1730, just one hour before the scheduled military action. Thus, the military was dissuaded. Nevertheless, Prince Sihanouk withdrew his announcement yesterday, and some quarters of the military became dissatisfied with the situation and again planned to take military actions. National Security Minister Sin Song, who led the plan, is now said to have moved with his family from his house to his home town (?Prey Veng), east of Phnom Penh. The Phnom Penh government will hush up the matter and not condemn Sin Song because it does not want to exasperate the military situation any more. [end recording] [passage omitted]

VGNUFC Gists SOC Order for Combat Readiness

BK0706022893 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Jun 93

["Special report" on a "new order" issued by SOC Prime Minister Hun Sen, Chief of Staff Pol Saroeun, and Security Chief Sin Song on 5 June—place not given]

[Text] According to special reports from Phnom Penh and the puppets' military regions and provinces, Vietnamese puppets in the State of Cambodia [SOC] and its chief of general staff issued a new order on 5 June for implementation by all SOC provincial party committees, military regions, divisions, police units, and civilian administrative sectors. We would like to present the gist of this order as follows:

1. All SOC military, civilian, and police structures must strive to consolidate themselves in order to be ready to continue fighting and launching attacks at all times.

2. The SOC's objective remain unchanged, that is, to always maintain all of its power structures before, during, and after the elections.

3. As for the SOC's tactics, it changes according to the situation, particularly in the postelection period when the SOC will face a new situation.

4. The SOC must [words indistinct] the provisional coalition government with the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the prime minister. They [FUNCINPEC], however, do not have strong forces. As for us, we have the military, civilian, and police structures from top to bottom.

The SOC must compromise tactically in the new situation. But all of our military, civilian, and police structures continue to function in reality. If they comply with the SOC's policy, we will let them work in the coalition government while launching attacks to smash their lower-ranking forces. But if they do not comply with SOC policy, we will smash them all, both those in the coalition government and in the lower ranks.

5. SOC committees in cities and provinces, military regions and divisional commands, and the municipal and provincial police committees must keep this order a top secret, but they must strive to implement it so as to be ready to fight and launch attacks at all time.

[Dated] 5 June

[Signed] SOC Prime Minister Hun Sen, Chief of Staff Pol Saroeun, Security Chief Sin Song

CPP Generals Consider Defecting to FUNCINPEC

BK0706030593 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 Jun p 25

[Text] THE RULING Cambodian People's Party [CPP] is in turmoil, and it could be confronted with an internal revolt caused by some top generals who reportedly have decided to defect to the royalist and rival Funcinpec [National United Front for an Independent, Peaceful, Neutral and Cooperative Cambodia] party.

The likely defections are being viewed by party insiders as sheer opportunism of some people who want to be on the winning side. Funcinpec leads the CPP in the polls by a slim margin.

Sources in Phnom Penh told BT: "There may be some defections from the CPP to Funcinpec but so far, none have happened."

It is believed that a group of generals in the CPP's Cambodian People's Armed Forces (CPAF) have been talking to Funcinpec with a view to joining them.

The sources said that with Funcinpec leading the election, the CPP's support from its own army and security services will be reduced.

But any defections from the CPAF will not dent its fighting ability, because the CPAF is the largest faction with the biggest army.

The CPAF consists of 50,000 regular troops, plus 120,000 provincial forces.

By contrast, the Khmer Rouge has about 15,000 fighters, and Prince Norodom Ranariddh's National Army of Independent Kampuchea has about 10,000 troops.

News of the impending defections has completely reversed the trend.

In the run up to the polls, three top ranking Funcinpec generals defected to the CPP, which they felt was well-placed to win the election.

These were Maj-Gen Kan Rat, Maj-Gen Su Kimsun and Maj-Gen Kim Hang, all of whom quit Funcinpec.

Last year, Maj-Gen Pan Thai from former Premier Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces (KPNLAF), defected to the CPP.

He now serves as a CPP military spokesman.

The three Funcinpec generals who crossed lines said they were quitting their parties because they were disenchanted with the corruption in Funcinpec and disagreed with the close links between Funcinpec and the Khmer Rouge, which has boycotted the polls.

Maj-Gen Kan Rat accused Funcinpec of committing "very heinous" crimes by training saboteurs who infiltrated Phnom Penh and other cities in order to commit acts of sabotage.

CPP Warns of 'Unrest' Following FUNCINPEC Victory

BK0706091293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0846 GMT 7 Jun 93

[By Kevin Barrington]

[Text] Battambang, Cambodia, June 7 (AFP)—Officials of the government's Cambodian People's Party (CPP) have warned of possible demonstrations and social unrest following their impending election defeat by the royalist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party here. Near-complete election results show FUNCINPEC was likely to win four of the province's eight seats in Cambodia's new 120-member National Assembly. A ballot count indicated the CPP would win only three seats, with the last seat would go to the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party of former Prime Minister Son Sann. Final results were expected by mid-week with tendered ballots still coming in.

But Muy Chat, the CPP's vice president in Battambang, the country's second largest city, claimed widespread irregularities during elections last week in the province, echoing similar allegations by the CPP government in Phnom Penh. He said that Cambodians felt cheated by FUNCINPEC leader Prince Norodom Ranariddh because he had not kept an electoral campaign promise to hand over the reins of power to his father, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

"The people are very angry at Ranariddh and there may be demonstrations," Muy Chat warned. He also resorted to standard CPP allegations that Ranariddh was in collusion with the radical Khmer Rouge faction.

"I think that the situation could be very dangerous because FUNCINPEC could open the door to the Khmer Rouge," Muy Chat said. "After UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] leaves in August there may be a very bloody civil war."

He claimed the radical faction was exploiting Ranariddh because FUNCINPEC had no significant armed forces and had to rely on the Khmer Rouge for military muscle.

Local FUNCINPEC officials were unavailable for comment and many were reported to be away from the city due to concerns for their safety. Prior to the national polls, Battambang was the scene of a series of attacks on the royalist party's offices and UNTAC still has standing arrest warrants for a number of Phnom Penh soldiers, wanted on charges arising from the abduction and murder of FUNCINPEC officials.

The CPP vice president, however, acknowledged FUNCINPEC's numeric victory in the polls, but claimed the win was due to the party capitalising on its connection to Sihanouk.

"Look at all the rallies, FUNCINPEC used big effigies of Sihanouk and small ones of Ranariddh," Muy Chat said.

Sihanouk has acknowledged that his son drew from his popularity as a leader for support.

In Battambang, people appeared confused by the current political battle between FUNCINPEC and the CPP, as the final tally of election results was still awaited.

"I voted for FUNCINPEC because I want democracy," one hotel employee here said. "But now I don't know what will happen." He added that he thought people were becoming nervous and afraid because the CPP "do not like to lose."

But Muy Chat said his party would give its full support to Prince Sihanouk.

Last Thursday [3 June], Sihanouk attempted to form a coalition government with FUNCINPEC and the CPP. The former monarch had proposed leading the coalition government with Ranarridh and Phnom Penh government Prime Minister Hun Sen as his deputies. However, he abandoned the idea Friday after Ranariddh voiced objections and questioned the proposal's legitimacy. The idea also received a cold response from UNTAC.

Meanwhile, Malaysian U.N. peacekeepers said the province was relatively calm with only sporadic shelling between the government's Cambodian People's Armed Forces (CPAF) and the Khmer Rouge near Route 10, which runs towards the Khmer Rouge stronghold of Pailin. There have been no signs of a Phnom Penh military backlash against UNTAC following the CPP's election defeat in the province.

Said one Malaysian officer: "There are a lot of rumours that the CPAF are not happy with the result, but there have been no incidents so far."

Supreme National Council To Meet 10 Jun

BK0706094293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0919 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 7 (AFP)—The Supreme National Council (SNC), uniting Cambodia's four factions, will meet in Phnom Penh on Thursday [10 June] after the release of final results from national elections, the U.N. spokesman here said. Eric Falt said Monday that the decision had been taken during a morning meeting between titular head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Yasushi Akashi, head of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). The 45-minute session was held at the Royal Palace, Falt said.

Set up as a reconciliation body grouping all of Cambodia's warring factions, the SNC last met May 29, the day after the close of voting in the country's six-day elections. The Khmer Rouge, represented on the SNC along with the royalist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front of former premier Son Sann and the Phnom Penh government, has not participated within the SNC since April.

Meanwhile, in a message to his son, FUNCINPEC leader Prince Ranarridh, Prince Sihanouk said he would let UNTAC "manage" Cambodia after his failed attempt last week to form a coalition government. On Thursday [3 June] the former monarch tried to set up a government grouping FUNCINPEC, winner of the elections, and the Phnom Penh government, which is threatening to reject the results.

Phnom Penh Groups Comment on Coalition

BK0706121393 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Jun 93

[6 June open petition urging FUNCINPEC to defend its rights as the winner in the 23-28 May UN-organized elections—read by announcer]

[Text] To His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Ranariddh, chairman of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party, and the FUNCINPEC committee for Phnom Penh:

All of us representatives of the people, students, teachers, intellectuals, civil servants, traders, workers, soldiers, and policemen of the Phnom Penh regime in Phnom Penh who have voted for the FUNCINPEC party would like to make an open petition to HRH the prince chairman of FUNCINPEC party and the FUNCINPEC committee for Phnom Penh. We beg you to graciously consider our proposal as follows:

1. The results of the 23-28 May 1993 UN-organized elections were officially recognized as correct by His Excellency Akashi, the United Nations, the UN Security Council, and many countries in the world. These results of the UN-organized elections were publicly announced by H.E. Akashi when he declared that the FUNCINPEC party is the winner and that it has won 8 percent more votes than the Cambodian People's Party [CPP].

2. According to the principles and legal practice in all free and democratic countries throughout the world, such as France, Australia, Western Europe, North America, Japan, and ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations], any party that wins the most votes must form the new government. This means that the leader of said party will be the prime minister and will select his ministers proportionally in number to the number of votes he won in the elections.

3. On the basis of these same principles, the old government will have to resign en masse and the new government will take over responsibility for all state affairs.

4. Concerning this question, Mr. Hun Sen has repeatedly assured foreign journalists and politicians—particularly in his answer to a question by Senator McCain—that if the CPP loses the elections it will hand over all power to the winning party, including the command of the armed forces and the police.

5. Concerning the FUNCINPEC party's winning 8 percent more votes than the CPP, if this number is added to the votes won by the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party and a few other smaller parties it may get the majority [words indistinct] and have enough votes to form a strong government without the participation of the CPP.

6. According to democracy, this is the correct way to proceed. If things do not proceed in this way, there can be no democracy. It would be an insult to or a violation of the rights and wishes of the voters. It would substantiate the prediction of the Khmer Rouge or Democratic Kampuchea. If the results of the UN-organized elections were not respected, the United Nations, UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], H.E. Akashi, and the UN Security Council would become impotent and lose all their political influence vis-a-vis Cambodia and the world. And that would set a bad precedent in history: No one will ever again listen to the UN.

7. However, Samdech Euv [prince father—Sihanouk], in a manner that we do not understand very well, has come up with the opinion that in order not to invite the opposition of the CPP of Chea Sim and Hun Sen and not to cause it to do anything that would lead to more bloodshed, a provisional coalition government should be formed between the FUNCINPEC party and the CPP. Concerning this opinion of Samdech Euv, all of us who are FUNCINPEC members and voters of good conscience would like to express our own view as follows:

a. Let us have a provisional coalition government during the period of transition pending the formation of the Constituent Assembly, the drafting of the Constitution, and the setting up of a national government.

b. The formation of this coalition government should be carried out in accordance with the results of the elections and other political parties should also be allowed to take part in this coalition government so that all parties can be brought together under the coalition government as well as the National Assembly and the future national government. Acting in this way is reasonable, accords with the outline of the national reconciliation policy, and constitutes the prelude for future national concord. This is the sacred desire of the people and voters in general.

c. Meanwhile, however, since the big leaders of the CPP and State of Cambodia [SOC] are the ones who were propped up by the Vietnamese aggressors and who, all of them, are the champions of policies and acts detrimental and injurious to Cambodia and the Cambodian people in the past decade, all of us demand that they be barred from the new government, be it the coalition government, provisional government, or future national government, because allowing them to join these governments would be tantamount to trampling on the conscience of the people and voters and thereby would be unacceptable.

More important, all of us who voted for the FUNCINPEC party even in Phnom Penh were victims of constant threats and harassment by the CPP and SOC of Chea Sim and Hun Sen. Dozens of us were shot dead and several hundreds were kidnapped and we have never heard from them ever since.

The coalition government may be formed but please do not include the following names:

1. Hun Sen
2. Chea Sim
3. Heng Samrin
4. Pol Saroeun
5. Sin Song and
6. Sar Kheng.

The others in the CPP may join it as appropriate.

We beg our venerated Samdech Euv to please graciously bestow this wish to us.

d. The United Nations is asked to take care of the good order in the country during this historic period of transition in accordance with democracy in Cambodia so that Cambodia will be fortunate enough to advance toward peace, democracy, freedom, and [word indistinct] as in the time of Samdech Euv's Sangkum Reas Niyum [Popular Socialist Party].

HRH the prince chairman of the FUNCINPEC party and the FUNCINPEC committee for Phnom Penh are asked to please accept our highest regards and trust.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 6 June
[Signed] 319 signatures representing 319 groups of people, students, teachers, intellectuals, civil servants, traders, workers, soldiers, and policemen of the Phnom Penh regime in Phnom Penh

Khmer Rouge Allegedly Feared U.S. Attack During Poll

OW0606101593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0939 GMT 6 Jun 93

[By Shingo Kiniwa]

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 6 KYODO—The communist Khmer Rouge rebel group did not disrupt Cambodia's election for fear of direct intervention by U.S. military units engaging in joint drills with Thailand in border areas, according to reliable diplomatic and other informed sources. Thai military authorities had warned the guerrilla faction of possible intervention in case it attempted to thwart the election by force, the sources said. There is a strong possibility that Winston Lord, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East asia and Pacific affairs, served a similar warning through China when he visited Beijing just before the May 23-28 poll, they said.

China supported the Khmer Rouge, still believed to be under the control of elusive leader Pol Pot, during 13 years of civil war against the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh government until it was ended by the 1991 Paris peace accord.

"Only the cold logic of force is effective against armed fighters like the Pol Pot faction," one source said.

The Khmer Rouge had threatened to quash the election with violence but it made only scattered attacks on United Nations peacekeepers and some polling stations, virtually halting operations about two weeks before the poll began.

Also pressuring the Maoist group were frequent reconnaissance flights by C-130 U.S. military transport planes over Cambodia, the sources said.

The annual U.S.-Thai exercise, code-named Cobra Gold, began in early May around the Sattahip Thai Naval Base in the southeastern province of Chon Buri. No other details have been published.

This year's exercise has taken place in several rounds, with one aimed at applying pressure on the Pol Pot group begun near the Cambodian border on May 25, the sources said. Involved were some 9,000 U.S. troops and 10,000 Thai soldiers. B-52 bombers also took part for the first time. They are to stay in the exercise areas until June 30. The B-52s are in U-Tapao Military Airport in Chon Buri.

The U.S. forces also kept watch over Khmer Rouge-controlled areas in Cambodia, using a military airport known as Kompong Chhnang west in the central province of Kompong Chhnang, the sources said. Equipment and supplies were rushed to the airport just before the election, apparently reflecting Washington's wishes, they said. The airport is under the direct control of U.N. Headquarters in New York, not the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) which is supervising the war-torn country's peace process, the sources said. UNTAC officials denied this.

There are 50 U.S. servicemen assigned to UNTAC, including 47 military observers.

Khmer Rouge Attack Pakistani Peacekeepers

BK0706063293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0623 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 7 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge attacked a platoon of U.N. peacekeepers from Pakistan in northern Cambodia early Monday, prompting a three-hour battle that left two Pakistanis injured and several Khmer Rouge dead, a U.N. spokesman said. About 150 to 200 guerrillas attacked the Pakistani camp south of the Preah Vihear provincial capital before dawn using B-40 rocket- propelled grenades and automatic weapons, U.N. spokesman Eric Falt said. The Pakistanis returned fire for three hours with several thousand rounds of ammunition and 36 mortar rounds, he said.

Up to five Khmer Rouge were killed or injured, and one Pakistani soldier lost part of his leg when a rocket hit his bunker, Falt said. The other Pakistani was lightly injured and treated on the scene. The shooting stopped about three hours later after reinforcements from another Pakistani company were sent in, he said.

Meanwhile in the same province over the weekend, a U.N. military observer driving to the Thai border checkpoint north of Choam Khsan hit a landmine which blew up his vehicle, Falt said. He was not injured, but a second U.N. vehicle sent to aid him also hit a mine and was damaged.

U.N. military observers drive daily up the road—built by a Thai logging company which used to have concessions in Preah Vihear—to man the checkpoint at the border. It was the first known incident of mines placed on the road, which is controlled by the Phnom Penh government and was the scene of the largest logging violations in the first days following a moratorium on exports from Cambodia.

On Sunday, the U.N. Mine Clearance Training Unit sent a team to demine the three- to five-meter stretch of the road. A Dutch lieutenant supervising the team of Cambodian deminers stepped on an anti-personnel mine and lost his left foot, Falt said. The lieutenant, who was not identified, was evacuated by helicopter to a Bangkok hospital were he was in stable condition, Falt said.

U.N. mine clearance officials estimate that between two million and 10 million landmines still litter the Cambodian countryside left over from decades of civil war.

Parties Exchange Insults Over Two-Way Radio

BK0506055493 Hong Kong AFP in English 0519 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 5 (AFP)—The royalist opposition party jammed Phnom Penh government police two-way radio channels with insults Saturday, demanding that the government recognize its loss in the U.N. election. Such airwave insults have been frequent during the election period and the government has accused the opposition party FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Indpendent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] of aiding the Khmer Rouge through such actions, which often hamper police work.

Two-way, hand-held radios, carried by police and security forces, are status symbols in this country where radio communication is sometimes a substitute for inadequate telephone lines.

In the conversation Saturday members of FUNCINPEC and the government's Cambodian People's Party (CPP) insulted each others' leaders, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, and Prime Minister Hun Sen, who has one eye.

FUNCINPEC: "I have to block your channel."

CPP: "You——, why are you disturbing me?"

FUNCINPEC: "I'm not blocking your channel. I am blocking the channel of the puppets of Vietnam."

CPP: "You—, if you're so tough, you come to see me at 8 p.m. tonight and I will kill you.

FUNCINPEC: "That's——. You lost the election. Why don't you recognize the result."

CPP: "How can I recognize such a——, that short man (Prince Ranariddh)? You only won the election because the United Nations helped you, that's why."

FUNCINPEC: "So how is your blind man (Hun Sen)? What's wrong with him? I pity him now because he is very thin. He worked hard in the election and became too thin, and he even lost the election. He is really worried we might kill him or put him in jail."

The conversation continued in similar fashion for about 15 minutes before both sides gave up and the airwaves fell silent.

Indonesia

U.S. Asked To Scrap Tax on Imported Crude Oil

BK0506061093 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Indonesia has asked the U.S. Government to reconsider its policy of imposing a tax on crude oil imported from oil-producing and -exporting countries, which belong to OPEC as well as those which are outside the grouping. The Indonesian request was disclosed by Mining and Energy Minister I.B. Sujana in Jakarta in response to the approval of U.S. President Bill Clinton's proposal that an energy consumption tax be imposed as part of efforts to curb budget deficits that have reached U.S. $337 billion. According to the mining and energy minister, Indonesia and other OPEC members will try to oppose the Clinton administration's policy of imposing the tax amounting to U.S. $3.5 per barrel despite Congressional approval.

Jakarta To Propose OPEC Production Limit

BK0506155493 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta today Mines and Energy Minister Ida Bagus Sujana said Indonesia will propose that OPEC set its crude production ceiling below 24 million barrels per day during the third quarter of 1993. This is to maintain OPEC oil prices in the world market. Minister Ida Bagus Sujana said that the proposal will officially be made at the upcoming OPEC meeting in Geneva on 9 June.

According to the minister, the proposal is very important because this is to ensure that world oil prices will not be reduced as a result of over production from OPEC. In view of this, OPEC member countries should be careful about increasing their total crude output ceiling for the next quarter.

SRV Minister Calls for Expansion of Military Ties

BK0606114493 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Vietnam hopes that the Indonesian Armed Forces will continue to expand ties with its Vietnamese counterpart in view of the fact that bilateral relations have existed for a long time. General Doan Khue, the Vietnamese defense minister, made the remark when he and his delegation paid a working visit to Surabaya. In addition to his meeting with Major General Haris Sudarno, commander of the Brawijaya Fifth Regional Military Command, the Vietnamese defense minister also met with Rear Admiral M. Sochid, commander of the Indonesian Navy's Eastern Armada.

The SRV delegation also went aboard the KRI [Republic of Indonesia Ship] Abdul Halim Perdanakusuma and visited the Indonesian Navy's shipbuilding company in Surabaya, which has built both military and civilian ships.

Presidency Said To Veto Pact Over Human Rights

BK0406134493 Hong Kong AFP in English 1227 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Jakarta, June 4 (AFP)—A new cooperation accord with Belgium has been vetoed at the very top levels of Indonesia's presidency because the Belgians insisted on a reference to human rights, diplomatic officials said here Friday.

Belgian Cooperation Minister Eric Derycke left here Wednesday after failing to overcome a disagreement "over the wording of just one paragraph," Belgian Ambassador to Indonesia Marc Van Rysselberghe told AFP.

According to another diplomatic source, the text of the working agreement was blocked "at a very high level inside the presidency of the Indonesian Republic."

The diplomat, who requested anonymity, said it was not clear if the veto was made by President Suharto or the secretary of state for the presidency, Murdiono [name as received].

The Belgian-Indonesian agreement which has provided for the same amount of development aid since 1989 will continue, however, although one Belgian diplomat said that if the disagreement is not resolved it would block new projects beginning next year.

Van Rysselberghe also sought to downplay the dispute.

"The dialogue is continuing," he said. "We'll end up finding a formula acceptable to both parties."

The Indonesian press made no mention of Derycke's eight-day visit or the disagreement over the accord.

But another diplomat said "the affair takes on a special dimension because Belgium will assume the revolving presidency of the European Community (E.C.) on July 1, and the countries that provide development funds to Indonesia will be meeting in Paris at the end of June."

According to this diplomat, the Belgian-Indonesian agreement would have provided 500 million Belgian francs (15 million dollars) in financial support and was to have been made official during the June 27-28 meeting of Indonesia's aid suppliers, working jointly under the Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI).

"That is only a small fraction of the annual financial assistance of about five billion dollars accorded by the members of the CGI, which includes Japan and the United States," the diplomat said.

"But the diplomatic significance of Indonesia's attitude won't escape anyone."

The disputed paragraph had been prepared with input from top officials of Indonesia's planning and national development ministry, and had been approved by Derycke, the diplomat said.

It indirectly cited the human rights issue by offering Belgian aid in the training of Indonesian police officers and magistrates, he added.

With Belgium about to take over the E.C. presidency, it felt obligated "to respect European directives on the relation between development aid and the socio-cultural conditions of recipient countries," a Belgian diplomat said.

Three E.C. directives pertain to the issue, including one examined only May 24 by the E.C.'s cooperation ministers, representing its 12 member countries.

In March 1992, Indonesia rejected any explicit tie between aid and human rights and refused any development assistance from The Netherlands, causing the collapse of the CGI's predecessor, the Intergovernmental Group on Aid to Indonesia, over which the Dutch had presided since 1986.

Government Urged To Be More Open About E. Timor

BK0406104093 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 26 May 93 p 2

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Former East Timor governor Mario Viegas Carrascalao says Indonesia should be more open to outsiders about events in the territory.

"Everyone knows what has happened in East Timor, there is no reason to hide the facts," Carrascalao, now an aide to Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Alatas on East Timor questions, told journalists yesterday.

Both the central government and the provincial government should welcome anyone in need of information about East Timor, he said.

"In many cases those who came to ask for information about East Timor already had the details in their pockets and were simply seeking (official) confirmation," he said adding that there was no use to cover the facts as this could lead to the misinterpretation.

He hailed the government for allowing Amos Wako, the personal envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, to visit East Timor during his second visit to the country last month.

Carrascalao was governor of East Timor for two consecutive five-year terms until last year.

He was recruited to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently as the government steps up its efforts to find an international solution to the East Timor case.

Indonesia and Portugal have been negotiating under the auspices of the United Nations to settle the East Timor question. The world body still recognizes Lisbon as the administering power of the territory.

"The East Timor issue is trivial. It's just a matter whether you are willing to settle it," Carrascalao pointed out.

He said the central government had shown its political will to settle the issue but sometimes officials in the province step out of line to create problems and made the people suffer.

He proposed that the government set up a special team to make policies related to East Timor and deal with strategic issues.

Officials who are assigned to work in East Timor should understand the local people, their culture and their characters before making any policy that would affect them, he said.

"I was born and brought up in East Timor... but even today I still don't fully understand the East Timorese people," Carrascalao said, underlining that 35 languages or dialects are spoken in East Timor.

He said it was also necessary to know the characteristics of Portuguese, who had colonized East Timor for several hundred of years, because of the way they colonized the people and the reaction of the people over the colonization.

"East Timor is much different from Java, Sulawesi or other parts of Indonesia which were colonized by the Dutch."

"The people in East Timor love freedom and they will be happy if you respect it," he said.

Carrascalao lauded the Armed Forces (ABRI) for its major role in developing East Timor but said he hoped the military would soon withdraw all troops following the disbanding of the special operational command in East Timor.

East Timorese found it inappropriate for soldiers to guard "their homes", according to Carrascalao.

"You can easily settle the East Timor case with the 'love' approach," he said. "You have to trust people and dismiss any suspicions."

Carrascalao said the three important elements in East Timor: the provincial government, the military and the Roman Catholic church should be able to work in harmony.

Gusmao's Lawyer Submits Clemency Plea

BK0406131493 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Jose Alexandre Gusmao, leader of Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor] who has been given life imprisonment, has admitted that the rapid pace of development in East Timor is the outcome of the province's integration into the Republic of Indonesia. Sujono, Gusmao's defense lawyer, quoted the Fretilin leader as saying this after he submitted documents asking for a presidential clemency to the Dili district court this morning. Sujono added that the plea was based on Gusmao's regret for all his wrongdoings.

Gusmao also admitted that his resistance movement was useless, while the fruits of Indonesian Government's efforts were being reaped by the East Timorese people. The defense lawyer said Gusmao had also called on his friends still roaming in the jungle to surrender themselves to the authorities.

Thailand

Official Proposes Less Pipeline Protection for Drugs

BK0706024593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Jun 93 pp 18, 26

[Text] COMMERCE Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsarasena proposes that Thailand should offer U.S. drug companies less than seven years "pipeline" patent protection demanded by the U.S. Government, according to Commerce Ministry sources.

Mr Phatchara will ask a meeting of Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Panitchaphak's International Economic Relations Policy Committee to consider a formula similar to the one originally offered by Thailand in Washington in early May.

If the committee agrees to the proposal, it will raise the question of whether the U.S. will remain sufficiently dissatisfied with the Thai pharmaceutical patent law. If so, it may impose sanctions against selected Thai exports to maintain its threat of trade sanctions against Thailand.

"Pipeline" protection for new pharmaceuticals is described as the only remaining difference between the United States and Thailand on intellectual property protection. It is an interim measure, providing short-term exclusive marketing rights to new drugs invented but not available in Thailand when the new Thai patent law came into effect last year. These were therefore ineligible for proper patent protection.

The United States says Thailand should grant seven years' exclusive marketing rights through safety monitoring or other administrative means to these drugs in the "pipeline". Seven to 10 years is the period agreed in other bilateral deals between the United States and the Philippines, China, Taiwan and South Korea.

Ministry sources said Mr Phatchara might propose a two-year safety monitoring period which could be extended twice for one-year period if new drugs are not considered fully safe.

He said it was likely that Mr Phatchara would propose a cut-off date for backdated protection, meaning Thailand might not provide pharmaceutical product protection for medicines invented before 1986.

Such a proposal would be considered less than the commitment given by Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon last month of a four-year safety monitoring period for any new products without a cut-off date.

To meet the U.S. demand for protection of copyrights, Mr Phatchara would propose the same measurement Mr Uthai had put to the U.S., the source said.

"If the committee approves Mr Phatchara's proposal, Mr Uthai will not go to Washington for future negotiations and will leave the responsibility to the minister who approved the proposal," the source said.

The Board of Trade plans to hold a public seminar on the effects of "pipeline" protection.

Participants will include academics, students, doctors, Thai and foreign drug producers and state agencies.

The potential damage on Thai drug production is hard to estimate. Some industrial sources put it at 25 million baht a year while others claim it will exceed 1,000 million baht. The price of drugs after protection elapses is also an issue.

Papers Comment on Thai-U.S. Trade

BK0606121093

[Editorial Report] MATICHON and BAN MUANG in Thai on 6 June publish articles reviewing Thai-U.S. trade during the past decade and relevant problems.

MATICHON's 1,600-word article on pages 10 and 14, entitled "Legal Protection for Intellectual Property; Pharmaceutical Patent and National Interests", reviews the fist move made by the United States in 1985 to pressure Thailand to amend its intellectual property laws, particularly on copyright and patents; various U.S. trade retaliatory measures such as the suspension of trade privileges under the Generalized System of Preferences; certain clauses of Thai copyright and patent laws which were brought up for discussion during the past Thai-U.S. trade talks; and the development of the Thai pharmaceutical industry and investment in this area. The article provides detailed explanation and gives clear definitions of certain terminology such as patent, trademark, trade name, copyright, neighboring right, and so on.

The article notes that the amendment of the Patent Law to give full protection for pharmaceutical patents will adversely affect Thai consumers because prices of medicine and pharmaceutical products will definitely increase as a result of the monopoly in the production of medicines by patent holders. Meanwile, local producers will not be able to compete with foreign patent holders, who will certainly set up factories in this country. Subsequently, the country will have to spend more for medical and pharmaceutical imports, which will in turn hurt the national economy.

The paper says: "Is it true that the amendment of the Patent Law of 1979 will prevent U.S. trade aggression? Prior to the amendment of the law, technocrats and private organizations voiced their strong opposition to such a decision made by the government, notably by the Commerce Ministry. There is no guarantee that the United States will halt its trade aggression against Thailand."

The article concludes: "The relaxation of U.S. pressure on Thailand can be achieved only when the latter seeks to hold trade talks on a multilateral rather than a bilateral basis." Meanwhile, other measures such as price controls, promotion of pharmaceutical research work, and a reduction in import duties imposed on raw materials and machinery for the pharmaceutical industry must be worked out to cushion the impact of the new patent law.

BAN MUANG's 800-word article on page 23, entitled "Thai-U.S. Trade", cites the Business Economics Department's report on the steady increase in the value of Thai-U.S. trade since 1983. The article reviews possible retaliatory measures the United States has threatened Thailand with if the latter fails to comply with the call for free trade practices.

The articles says: "Considering the general trend of Thai-U.S. trade, it is unlikely that the United States will take any retaliatory trade action against Thailand. However, Thailand is still included in the Priority Foreign Countries Watchlist for another period of three months from April this year. The United States wants to see how serious and consistant Thailand is in suppressing copyright violation. Only government agencies concerned can tell whether or not Thailand will be spared from U.S. trade retaliation."

Garment Makers Accept Proposals on U.S. Trade

BK0506033393 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jun 93 p B6

[Text] The Thai Garment Manufacturers Association (TGMA) has accepted three proposals by the Commerce Ministry to forestall problems which could occur when a bilateral garment quota between Thailand and the United States expires at year-end.

TGMA President Wirot Amatakunchai said, after meeting with Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon, said that the Association had agreed to the following proposals:

Firstly, Commerce Ministry's proposal to set a basic quota of 1,000-1,500 dozens for each export lot and only 50 garment exporters qualifying for the basic quota.

The basic quota primarily involves "popular" garment items for which large orders are received each year. As a result, it is impossible to provide the quota for every order as each will eventually get merely 200-300 dozens per export lot, which is not commercially viable.

"For every exporter who submits his/her name for the basic quota, we will use the lottery drawing method to get the 50 names to ensure fairness," said Wirot.

"The method will improve exporters' prospects as each will be provided an adequate lot to trade. Besides, each exporter is given an equal opportunity for the limited basic quota. Each has a chance of 20-30 per cent, I guess."

Asked why TGMA and the Commerce Ministry do not use the same technique of bidding tapioca pellet exports to the EC, Wirot said that "It is different. Tapioca and other farm-based products are much the same, while garments are different, based on a variety of fibre," replied Wirot.

According to him, the basic quota expected to be shared among exporters is expected to be no less than 10,000 dozens.

Secondly, the Commerce Ministry has asked TGMA to study the bilateral quota structure between Thailand and the United States with the country's current garment export figures.

"Currently, in some categories, we export fewer than the quota available simply because the items are no longer hot.

The idea is we hope to restructure these kinds of figures to manage our exports as efficiently as possible," said Wirot. [no opening quotation marks as published]

The study will concentrate on quota ceiling, quota available in each category, and rules and regulations for both Thailand and the US to come to agreement.

The Commerce Ministry also proposed to TGMA to suggest export promotion measures the organization needs from the government.

"We hope the government will find ways to reduce production costs and increase the industry's efficiency," Wirot said.

Meanwhile, Director-General of Foreign Trade Department Charae Chutharatkun commented on the drawing methods to provide basic quota for 50 garment exporters that "it may be not too fair a method".

"Drawing method provides a loophole for exporters who are already equipped with basic quota. They can either get the new quota, export and earn money, or sell the basic quota they have in their hand to others who do not have. Both ways, they make money," Charae said.

According to him a better method is to bid for garments the same way as for tapioca. "As everyone has the same intention—the need to export, bidding is quite proper. Besides, the government can also earn portion of money in the bid as well, as it does in the tapioca bid."

Supreme Commander Woranat Returns From PRC

BK0106080193 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 93 p 6

[Text] Supreme Commander Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Woranat Aphichari said yesterday that China had taken the stand that it would not interfere in the formation of an elected government in Cambodia.

ACM Woranat made the above statement to reporters at Don Muang Airport upon his return from China. He said that during his visit to China, he and Chinese military leaders had discussed not only ways to strengthen friendly relations and contacts between Thailand and China but also the situation in Cambodia after the general election. Chinese military leaders said that China would not interfere in the formation of an elected government in Cambodia. China also hoped the United Nations Transitional Authority could help Cambodia complete the formation of a new government.

Supreme Command Information Director Lieutenant General Anuson Kritsanaserani, who accompanied the supreme commander to China, added that China reaffirmed its full support for the UN-supervised Cambodian election. China would not interfere in the formation of a new Cambodian Government. He said that Chinese military leaders had told him that China would not interfere in the internal affairs of another country. China will pay attention to the modernization and streamlining of its armed forces. It will also train its armed forces to help national construction. However, it has no intention whatsoever of attacking its neighbors.

Fears Violence in Cambodia

BK0506085593 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0000 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Supreme Commander Air Chief Marshal Woranat Aphichari, who is a member of the prime minister's delegation currently visiting Laos, said in an interview with the Public Relations Department's correspondent in the Lao People's Democratic Republic that the situation in Cambodia is now a matter of concern because the Cambodian government has placed the Armed Forces on full alert following FUNCINPEC's [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] electoral victory on the grounds that the election was unfair.

The supreme commander noted that the situation in Cambodia is unlikely to remain calm as earlier anticipated, adding that the Thai military team is trying to finish its work in Cambodia as quickly as possible so it can return home. Thailand has made preparations to cope with a possible violent situation in Cambodia. If there is not so much violence, action will taken to prevent an influx of Cambodians into Thailand. Thailand is willing to allow UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] officials to come to Thailand if the situation further deteriorates. However, he does not think that conditions in Cambodia will have much effect on Thailand.

Meanwhile, Army Commander General Wimon Wongwanit said genuine peace can be restored in Cambodia only if the Cambodian people reconcile without external interference.

[Begin recording] [Wimon] A chaotic situation is likely to follow the announcement of the results of the general election. There are surely some people who will not be satisfied with the results.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think that the Khmer Rouge will be included in the national reconciliation government?

[Wimon] The national reconciliation government must include the Khmer Rouge. All four factions' cooperation are needed to make things go smoothly. The Cambodian people must be united to solve the Cambodian problem. Do not allow other countries to solve the problem for them.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think someone is behind the refusal to accept the election results?

[Wimon] That is possible. [end recording]

Prasong: Sihanouk Can Unite Cambodian Factions

BK0406072593 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Commenting on the formation of a new Cambodian government by Prince Sihanouk, Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said:

[Begin recording] [Prasong] The formation of a new government by Prince Sihanouk in his bid to reconcile all factions will, at least, help alleviate and reduce the misunderstanding and conflicts among the Cambodian factions to a great extent. However, it always takes time for negotiations before a government can be formed. If the Cambodian people can reconcile and sincerely help each other to solve their country's problem, I believe that the existing conflicts will be manageable.

[Unidentified report] Do you think that the UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] will be able to control the situation during the drafting of the constitution?

[Prasong] I firmly believe that UNTAC can take care of the internal situation. All factions and even the Khmer Rouge accept Prince Sihanouk as prime minister, head of state, and supreme commander. Subsequently, there will be less problems. The Phnom Penh regime and Khmer Rouge recognize and support the prince. In other words, Prince Sihanouk's intervention will reduce the confrontation between the two factions. [end recording]

Army Chief To Visit PRC 'Soon'

BK0606092493 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] The commander in chief of the Royal Thai Army, General Wimon Wongwanit, will soon visit the People's Republic of China as guest of the Chinese Government to strengthen relations between the two countries.

Director of the Directorate of Intelligence Major General Thirawat Patamanon says the Royal Thai Army recognizes the importance of relations with the armies of other countries, especially technological cooperation in various fields. He says the Royal Thai Army has invited army leaders from many countries to visit Thailand and priority is given to neighboring countries, such as Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Laos, and Brunei Darussalam, which the army commander in chief has visited.

Apart from strengthening relations, the visit by the Army leader will enhance technical capability and news gathering. The Royal Thai Army, he says, is ready to meet new challenges with full benefit from technology of the information age.

EC Raises Conditions for Fish Exporters

BK0506031793 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jun 93 p B1

[Text] The European Community Commission has raised five conditions for Thai fishery exporters before issuing the certificate which will allow Thai exports to flow freely into the EC.

Speaking after meeting inspectors from the EC Commission over the weekend, Bunthipa Simasakun, deputy director general of the Foreign Trade Department, said if the Thai exports can meet the five requirements raised by the EC officials, the EC authority will issue 'specific export certificates', which is equivalent to a visa to enter any country in the EC.

Thailand is currently ranked as the third biggest exporter of fish to the EC with a total volume of 145,000 tonnes last yesr.

The first request by the EC officials is that the Thai government should name particular departments to certify the standard of Thai exports to the EC. The competent authority should be Medical Science Department and the Fisheries Department.

The second is that the Thai government should issue recommendation document for Thai exports to confirm that the products are processed by factories with the accepted laboratory standards.

The first two points have not yet been implemented by Thailand, said the Thai official.

The third request is that a competent authority should supply EC officials the list of fishery processing plants and essential details.

If the officials find the standard of any plant is lower than the EC requirement the plant should give the exact date when it will be able to improve the hygiene standard to meet the EC requirement.

In addition, the Thai government should also be ready to provide information which the EC might require in future.

The fourth request is that Thai exporters should write down essential information on the products' package.

Thai exporters have to comply with the five requests before December 1, 1994, before the EC officials introduce specific export certificates. Prior to the deadline, they can use the interim general document to export the fish.

Vietnam

Economic Embargo Said Hurting U.S. Companies

BK0506075793 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] Landis Hicks, vice chairman of the Asia-Pacific Council of American Chambers of Commerce said there is an urgent need for the U.S. administration to lift the embargo on Vietnam as American businessmen are losing out to other international companies.

Speaking in Singapore on Wednesday [2 June], Mr. Hicks said the American Chambers of Commerce in Asia are pressing for an immediate end to the trade embargo and will highlight the issue at a meeting with the U.S. Administration this month.

He said Asian and European countries had considerable advantage over the Americans in doing business with the fast-growing economy in Vietnam. Other countries are moving into Vietnam in a big way and American companies just cannot keep on waiting.

In recent years, especially in 1992 and the first few months of this year, hundreds of delegations of American businessmen have visited Vietnam, studied the market, and discussed doing business. In 1992 alone, about 90 delegations visited Vietnam. Last December, the U.S. Administration loosened it's trade embargo, allowing American businesses to sign contracts with Vietnamese businesses and open representative offices. Yet they are not allowed to operate their businesses. In early March this year, an American firm, Vatico, short for the Vietnam-America Trade Investement Consulting Company, was licensed to open its office in Vietnam. Managing director (James Waco) [words indistinct] complained that the recent trade embargo of the American administration still restricted American businessmen from doing business. It is clear that not only Amrican businesses, but also a majority of American people, politicians, and businesspeople from other countries want the Clinton administration to abolish the trade embargo. This (demand) is also supported by French President Francois Mitterrand, Australian and New Zealand Prime Ministers Paul Keating and Jim Bolger, foreign ministers of Germany and Belgium, and leaders of Asian and the European Communities. They all hold that the abolition of the U.S. economic sanctions will serve the interests of the Vietnamese and American people and benefit other countries as well.

American Visitors Conclude Visit 3 Jun

BK0606140593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Mr. Peter and Mrs. Cora (Wheat), who are very close American friends of our people, visited Vietnam on 25 May-3 June, at the invitation of the Federation of Vietnamese Peace, Friendship and Solidarity Organizations.

Mr. Peter and Mrs. Cora (Wheat) had formerly participated and organized protest movements against the Vietnam War in the United States. Since the unification of our country, Mr. and Mrs. (Wheat) have been closely following the situation in Vietnam, and have always expressed friendship for and solidarity with the Vietnamese people in the reconstruction of the country. As president of the (Samuel Roby) Fund, Mrs. Cora (Wheat) approved assistance for many projects in public health, education, science and technology, and research worth $40,000.

Vice President Nguyen Thi Binh and Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam received Mr. and Mrs. (Wheat) during their visit and thanked them for their fine sentiments toward the Vietnamese people and their valuable assistance. Mr. and Mrs. (Wheat) met with officials of the Vietnamese-American Association, which belongs to the Federation of Vietnamese Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations. They also met with former friends with whom they had previously worked. They visited the provinces of Quang Ninh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Quang Ngai, and Ho Chi Minh City.

Killing of SRV Nationals in Cambodia Condemned

BK0506140693 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Station Commentary]

[Text] According to the 3 June statement of UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] spokesperson Eric Falt, at midnight on 2 June, an armed group took away nine Vietnamese fishermen of Sihanoukville. On the morning of 3 June, four bodies of those nine people were found off the coast of Sihanoukville. The four victims were shot to death with their hands tied behind their backs. The other five were still missing. The public holds that the armed group that committed this brutal crime belongs to the Khmer Rouge.

On the afternoon of 3 June, our embassy to the Cambodian Supreme National Council, SNC, sent a diplomatic note to UNTAC, SNC, and the Cambodian Foreign Ministry to condemn this brutal act against the Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia. The note also requested an urgent investigation of the crime, punishment of the offenders, and appropriate measures to prevent similar massacres in the future.

The aforementioned act proves that the Khmer Rouge still use killing for their purposes and that the policy of killing Vietnamese nationals and encouraging racial hatred is continuously implemented by the Khmer Rouge. The massacre of Vietnamese nationals in Sihanoukville is further proof of the Khmer Rouge's preference for medieval killing methods that they used in

Cambodia for three years, eight months, and 20 days, while they were in power. In the last 14 years, after being toppled and having been chased away by the Cambodian people, they have still tried to sneak back to commit further crimes. Especially since October 1991, they have exploited their position in the Paris Agreement in Cambodia to continue their genocidal acts.

The Khmer Rouge crimes against the Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia are numerous. Following is a list of their most recent killings:

On 10 March, about 2200 local, a Khmer Rouge group broke into five boathouses in (Mak Bien) Village of Siem Riep Province, shot dead 33 Vietnamese fishermen and injured another 29 people. Before that, on 17 December 1992, the bodies of three Vietnamese fishermen were discovered floating in the Mekong River of Stung Treng Province with their heads tied together by a rope and evidence of strangulation. Earlier, on 30 September 1992, in Chamka Leu Village, Botum Sakor District, Koh Kong Province, the Khmer Rouge executed 11 Vietnamese fishermen with bayonets and rifle butts.

The massacre of two Vietnamese families in (Chok Mia) Village, Tuk Meas District, Kampot Province occurred as follows:

From 2030 to 2130, a group of 30 armed men intruded into two Vietnamese homes. They threw grenades into the first house, snatched a seven-day-old baby from its mother, and threw the baby to the ground before shooting them both in the head. Then they killed the father who was working in a nearby bakery.

In the second family, they used rifles and bayonets to kill a man and four children. Luckily, three-year-old Do Van Thuan, who was shot in the leg and cheek, avoided death by crawling and hiding in a sewer drain before being taken to the hospital by UNTAC officials.

The killing of Vietnamese nationals is still a policy of the Khmer Rouge. It has always been their policy. In an interview with a foreign correspondent last autumn, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan blandly stated that there would be more violent acts against Vietnamese people in Cambodia. He did not even dismiss the possibility of Vietnamese corpses floating in the Mekong River as before when the Khmer Rouge was in power.

The Khmer Rouge have exempted themselves from the implementation process of the Paris agreement in Cambodia. Now what do they want? They have not given up the ambition of seizing power in Cambodia by any means. And they have not changed their brutal killing methods.

Therefore, at the moment it is very necessary to be alert to them and stop their bloody hands and their killing. The responsibility lies with UNTAC and the new Government of Cambodia after the general election. The responsibility also lies with the world community.

DPRK Ambassador Holds News Conference 4 Jun

BK0406150893 Hanoi VNA in English 1435 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4—Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Han Min Chol held here today a press conference about the situation in the DPRK. He particularly reviewed the talks between the DPRK and the United States on the nuclear arms issue on June 2.

On this occasion, Ambassador Han Min Chol also spoke about the accomplishments of the DPRK in national construction and defence, and the issues being addressed on the road toward peaceful reunification of Korea.

Delegation Visits Hungary 29 May-2 Jun

BK0406151893 Hanoi VNA in English 1439 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4—A delegation of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendsip Organizations led by Nguyen Minh Thong, member of the union's presidium and deputy minister of light industry, paid a visit to Hungary from May 29-June 2nd.

The delegation was accompanied by representatives of various business establishments.

While in Hungary, the delegation exchanged views with the leadership of the Hungary Union of Friendship Among Nations and the Hungary-Vietnam Friendship Society on activities aimed at further tightening the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

The delegation was received by C.C.Istran, deputy state secretary of commerce, leaders of the External Economic Relations Ministry, the Chamber of Cooperation Organization. [sentence as received]

The two sides agreed on forms and measures to promote the economic and trade relations between the two countries in the coming period.

Bulgarian President Receives SRV Ambassador

BK0406154093 Hanoi VNA in English 1436 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4—President of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Z. Zhelev has received in Sofia Vietnamese Ambassador Pham Cam Tu upon conclusion of his term of office in Bulgaria.

Speaking to the Vietnamese ambassador, President Z. Zhelev expressed his belief that Bulgaria will succeed in its shift to the market economy, thus contributing to the development of the relations between the two countries, especially in economy and trade.

Reportage on 24 May Hue Buddhist Unrest

Hanoi TV Reports Discussion

BK0406143893

[Editorial Report] Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese at 1200 GMT on 1 and 2 June respectively carries two 15-minute recorded reports on a 30-minute panel meeting of six former student activists and leaders of Hue City discussing the 24 May Buddhist riot at the Phu Xuan Bridge intersection in Hue. The announcer says the panel discussion was organized by the Hue City Television Station.

Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese at 1200 GMT on 1 June in its 15-minute report on the first part of the discussion opens with five men and one woman sitting in a row on a sofa and two armchairs with an unidentified moderator on the right. The moderator says: "Dear viewers and friends, today the Hue Television Station has the honor to invite a group of former student activists and leaders who participated in the struggle for the city to discuss the 24 May Buddhist incident, which has been extensively reported by our station as well as by other mass media agencies. I would like now to introduce to our viewers Mr. Phan Huu Luong, sitting next to me, the former vice chairman of the Thua Thien-Hue Student Movement Committee; Miss Hoang Thi Tho, former student of Hue University and chairperson of the Hue University Students Association; Mr. Le Van Nong, a former pharmaceutical student; Mr. Le Van Tuyen, former president of the Pupils and Students Association of Hue; poet Vo Be; and Mr. Doan Hung, former chairman of the medical students group."

The moderator then asks Mr. Le Van Tuyen to express his viewpoint. Tuyen moves forward on the sofa to begin his comments. He says the gathering at the Phu Xuan Bridge intersection "was organized by a small group of people and only a few persons were incited, particularly those who threw stones and set fire to the car." The 24 May incident, he says, "marks a dark spot in the cultural tradition of Buddhist followers in Hue City who are preparing for the commemoration of the upcoming Lord Buddha's Birthday."

Doan Hung speaks next. He says: "The 24 May incident was triggered by a few Buddhist monks of the Linh Mu Temple and it did not represent the consensus of the whole community of Buddhist followers. I understand that Buddhist monk Thich Tri Tuu was invited to work with the authorities to determine the identity of the dead man found in the backyard of the Linh Mu temple on 21 May and he left the City People's Committee Office afterward. There was no detention of Thich Tri Tuu. As a result, those who staged the sit-in that led to the incident of unrest had received wrong information."

The moderator then invites Mr. Vo Be to speak. Vo Be says: "The majority of Buddhists in the city disagree with and criticize the conduct of some Buddhist monks in the 24 May incident." He says Buddhist teaching does not encourage violence and he believes that "the Buddhist monks involved in the 24 May incident were exploited by some who wanted to create unrest in our city to serve their objectives."

Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese at 1200 GMT on 2 June carries a 15-minute report on the last part of the panel discussion. The segment begins with the moderator inviting Miss Hoang Thi Tho to speak her views. She says that the local authorities did their best to disperse the people gathering at the May 24 incident in Hue. She says: "I hope the authorities will continue to adopt a resilient stand like this to cope with similar incidents." She also recalls her activities in the past and calls for efforts by Buddhist followers to strengthen their unity to help maintain peace and order.

The moderator then invites Mr. Phan Huu Luong to speak. Luong criticizes those who participated in the incident and says: "This incident was not triggered by Buddhist monks but was planned and encouraged by some people with a specific purpose which I do not really know for sure."

Mr. Le Van Nong is the last to speak his viewpoint. He first expresses his regret for the incident and says: "In the past when my group and I organized demonstrations, we had a purpose and knew what we were going to gain. But as far as I can tell, in the 24 May incident the protesters had no specific objectives." He also calls for efforts by Buddhist followers to "strengthen their unity to fight against reactionary forces at home and abroad who are waiting for opportunities to create unrest to undermine our national security." He concludes his statement by saying: "If Buddhist monks Thich Hai Tang and Thich Tri Tuu think their acts will receive assistance from Vo Van Ai in France or support from the BBC, the VOA, or other radio stations, I think these Buddhist monks are wrong."

The panel discussion ends with the moderator, on behalf of the Hue City Television Station, thanking these former students leaders and activists for their participation in the discussion.

Monk Denounces Incident

BK0706111193 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Editorial Report] Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese on 5 June carries a 12-minute recorded statement by Buddhist Venerable Kim Cuong Tuong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Executive Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Church, criticizing "Buddhist monks and extremist laymen for causing unrest in Hue City on 24 May." The date of the statement is not given.

Kim Cuong Tuong, speaking slowly and apparently at ease, says: "I am very unhappy with the recent Hue City unrest involving Buddhist monks Thich Huyen Quang, Thich Tri Tuu, Thich Hai Tang, and Thich Long Tri. I do not know the real motive of these Buddhist monks in causing this unrest. I, however, can assume that these Buddhist monks do not realize our regime's good policy toward Buddhism while thinking only about the negative side and things they do not like. They should realize that thanks to our regime various sects of Buddhism in our country have been unified, thus creating a great Buddhist family in our society [words indistinct]. It is necessary to say that our state has promulgated lines and policies ensuring freedom of religion. As a result, various religious groups in general, and Buddhism in particular, enjoy freedom in carrying out their religious activities."

Kim Cuong Tuong speaks in length about various programs and activities organized by the SRV state to promote Buddhism, the principal religion in Vietnam. He then turns to some main points in Buddha's teachings, especially the part dealing with gratitude, saying: "One of the most essential qualities of Buddhist devotees is to be grateful to their parents, teachers, country, and the state."

Venerable Kim Cuong Tuong concludes his statement by saying: "Given Buddha's teachings on gratitude, those Buddhist monks who created unrest and caused disturbances to public security in Hue City are considered not only betrayers of the state but also breachers of Buddha's teachings."

Government To Prosecute Protesters

BK0506150993 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 5 Jun 93

["Fomentors of Public Disorder Prosecuted"—VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 5—According to a report from Hue The Law Enforcement Office of the Thua Thien-Hue Province in central Vietnam this afternoon decided to prosecute, and put under temporary custody the following persons:

—Le Quang Vinh (alias Thich Tri Tuu),
—Le Phu Thinh (alias Thich Hai Thinh), and
—Nguyen Dinh Hoa (alias Thich Hai Tang) on charge of destruction of public order in Hue City on May 2.

The investigation is going on in conformity with law.

Dead Man Identified

BK0606134293 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Dear friends, as reported earlier, the Thua Thien-Hue authorities have decided to prosecute and temporarily detain three persons, namely Nguyen Dinh Hoa, alias Thich Hai Tang; Le Quang Vinh, alias Thich Tri Tuu; and Le Phu Thinh, alias Thich Hai Thinh; on charges of creating breaches of public security in Hue City on 24 May.

On 5 June, the Thua Thien-Hue Province People's Committee issued a communique saying: The provincial investigation agency has collected sufficient evidence to support the fact that these persons are guilty and therefore the case is being prosecuted. In fact, these persons have obviously violated the law and should be dealt with immediately. However, with a humanitarian policy aimed at maintaining peace and order for the Vietnam Buddhist Church as well as Buddhist monks and nuns in order for them to solemnly commemorate the Buddha's birthday, the local authorities decided to wait until 5 June to arrest these offenders.

It is necessary to point out here that on 31 May in Long Xuyen City, An Giang Province, the family of the dead man—found in the backyard of Linh Mu Temple—was informed and admitted that he is a member of the family. On 3 June, the dead man's wife, sons, and elder brother went to Thua Thien-Hue to retreive the dead body. They informed the authorities that the man is Mr. Dao Quang Ho, born in 1941 in Hai Hung Province, residing at 235/7, Tran Hung Dao Street, Long Xuyen City, An Giang Province. Mr. Dao Quang Ho is a follower of no religion and has no connection with Buddhism. The fact that the group of Nguyen Dinh Hoa, Le Quang Vinh, and Le Phu Thich took advantage of the sad death of Mr. Dao Quang Ho to create unrest to serve their dark scheme has sparked the indignation and animosity of the bereaved family.

The Thua Thien-Hue People's Committee calls on all people, Buddhist monks, religious groups, mass organizations, and heads of various state agencies to disseminate the facts concerning this issue to the people at large while promptly opposing all fabrications created by any groups with ill intention. The provincial people's committee asks all persons and parties concerned to provide the law enforcement agency with essential documents to contribute to quickly investigating and prosecuting the case so as to effectively maintain social standards and discipline.

Man's Family Clarifies Case

BK0606145293 Hanoi VNA in English 1400 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 6—The wife and brother of the man who killed himself on the backyard of Linh Mu pagoda in Hue City on the night of May 21 have come out strongly against the allegation spread by some people that the man was a 'martyr'. Le Thi Luong, wife, and Dao Quang Trang, brother, the suicide Dao Quang Ho, [as received] have arrived in Hue from Long Xuyen town, An Giang Province, in south Vietnam, to give clarifications about the dead. They both asserted that Dao Quang Ho, born 1941 in Hai Hung Province, north Vietnam, had never been a Buddhist devotee and their family has so far practised only the cult of ancestors. They further asserted that Dao Quang Ho's suicide could not be ascribed to any religious motive but could be only the result of depression due to a family discord.

Dao Quang Trang said: 'To my knowledge, my brother left his home due to a family discord and later went to Linh Mu pagoda where some people took advantage of his depression to force or incite him to commit self-immolation. I urgently request the local authorities to investigate in order to find out the truth and expose those who have deliberately distorted the affair with a view to deceiving public opinion.'

The people's committee of Hue City on June 5 also issued a communique on this affair. The communique held the three monks, Thich Hai Tang, Thich Tri Tuu and Thich Hai Thinh, fully responsible for the public disorder on May 24, and promised to bring the indictees to court.

Pham The Duyet Attends Celebrations for Buddha

BK0506081093 Hanoi VNA in English 0634 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 5—Buddha's 2537 birthday was solemnly celerated yesterday at the Quan Su Pagoda in Hanoi by the Vietnam Buddhist Church.

Pham The Duyet, Politburo member of secretary of Hanoi Party Committe, Nguyen Chinh, deputy head of the government's Religion Commission and representatives of the party Commission for Mass Mobilization and Front Work, paid a visit to the church and extended greetings to the Buddhists on the occasion.

Also yesterday, functions in the same vein were held at all pagodas throughout the country.

Buddhist Priest Comments on Practice of Religion

BK0506150393 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 5—'All true Buddhists must be grateful to the state for having made the country strong and prosperous to feed them and enable them to practise their religion'.

The remark came in an interview accorded to the daily NHAN DAN by the Most Venerable Thich Tam Thong, vice president of the Executive Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Church residing at Vong Cung Pagoda in the Red River delta town of Nam Dinh, on the occasion of the 2537th birth anniversary of Buddha (June 4).

In his capacity as vice-director of the Buddhist Research Sub-Institute, the Buddhist bonze made known that in recent years his sub-institute has been concentrating on the translation of Buddhist prayer-books and compiling textbooks on Buddha's teachings for university and post-graduate courses. So far, it has published more than 50 Buddhist books.

He further said that there are now throughout Vietnam two Buddhist institutions of higher learning and 20 primary and secondary schools. The number of full-time Buddhist priests and nuns rose from 17,000 in 1991 to more than 20,000 at present. Each year, those Buddhist institutions graduate several thousands of young priests.

Asked about the situation of the Buddhist places of worship in the whole country, the Most Venerable Thich Tam Thong said:

'According to incomplete statistics, there were in the whole country 4,374 pagodas and temples two years ago, almost all of which have of late been repaired or upgraded. For instance, Vong Cung Pagoda where I am residing was levelled to the ground by a U.S. bombing raid in 1972. Many foreign and Vietnamese visitors who came here could not believe that the multi-storeyed pagoda had been competely rebuilt from bomb craters several metres deep'.

He added that the local authorities have created all favourable conditions for Buddhists to practise their religion. Elaborating on this, he said:

'Take this instance: Those who want to enter monkhood formerly encountered countless obstacles. But now, they are only required to have explicit consent from their parents or families and to send their curriculum vitaes to the local authorities'.

Asked to comment on recent allegations that Vietnam bans Buddhism, repressed its followers and violates Buddhists' human rights, the Most Venerable Thich Tam Thong said:

'I once visited Japan. I saw that Buddhism is freely practised there and in our country. I am now 78. I left my home and entered monkhood at age 15 and have resided at many pagodas. I was arrested once, that was in 1951, and it was in colonial days when I was residing at Nam Cau Pagoda in Zy Nhan District, Nam Ha Province. The colonial authorities jailed me for nine months on charge that I worked for the revolution. Actually, I was helping some orphans and teaching the alphabet to poor illiterate people'.

He concluded:

'The unification of all Buddhist sects in the country into the Vietnam Buddhist church conforms to Buddhist preaching about concord and harmony. Those who either out of personal ambition or incited by others, want to break the unity of the Buddhist church and provoke social disorder are violators of Buddhist laws'.

Phan Van Khai Pays Working Visit to Vinh Phu

BK0406154493 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 3 Jun 93

[Text] On 29 and 30 May Comrade Phan Van Khai, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy prime minister of the government, paid a working visit to Vinh Phu Province.

Comrade Phan Van Khai visited the central museum, the site of King Hung's chapel, the Lam Thao Superphosphate and Chemical Corporation, the Thanh Ba combined cement enterprise, the Viet Tri hospital, and the farmhouses of Mr. Hoang Quang Quy and Mr. Ha Tien Dung in Thanh Hoa District.

While in Thanh Hoa District, Comrade Phan Van Khai stressed the need to expand the areas of tea, lacquer trees, and fiber plants. The comrade deputy prime minister introduced some measures and guidelines for economic development in the district's hilly areas.

After he was briefed by the standing body of the provincial party committee and people's committee on the socioeconomic situation in the province in recent years and its orientations for the period from now until 1995, Comrade Phan Van Khai commended the party organization and people of Vinh Phu for their efforts, especially their sound investment in socioeconomic development, which is paving the way for future progress.

The comrade deputy prime minister also pointed out some existing shortcomings that must be overcome, and the need for leading cadres at all levels and in all sectors to adopt a vigorous, well-defined, and practical style of work in order to catch up with the pace of socioeconomic development in the province.

Nong Duc Manh Receives Son La Women Cadres

BK0606082793 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] On the evening of 4 June at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall, Comrade Nong Duc Manh, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, received a delegation of participants in a refresher course for women cadres in charge of the grass-roots establishments in Son La Province. The delegation is paying a visit to the capital city of Hanoi.

Chairman Nong Duc Manh inquired about the cultural, economic, and national defense and security situations in Son La Province, as well as about the living conditions and work performance of women in the highlands and mountain regions.

Many members of the delegation told Chairman Nong Duc Manh about the difficulties confronting local women, as well as about the efforts they have made to accelerate the on-going women's movement at the grass-roots establishments.

Chairman Nong Duc Manh expressed the hope that they all would benefit from the refresher course, and that upon returning to their localities, would develop the traditions of Vietnamese women by applying their knowledge to the daily lives of compatriots at the grass-roots establishments, thus making a positive contribution to the movement to get rid of illiteracy, hunger, and poverty, as well as to provide good child care and education and build a civilized, bountiful, and happy family life.

Vice President Attends Environment Meeting

BK0506151393 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 5—A meeting was held here this morning jointly by the minister of science, technology and environment the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee in response to the World Environment Day (June 5).

Present at the meeting were Vice-President of the Republic Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh, and the representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Vietnam.

Addressing the meeting, Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh said that the Vietnamese Government and people regard environmental protection as the responsibility of every nation as well as the common task of the world community. He called on foreign countries and organisations to further invest in projects on environmental protection in Vietnam.

Taking the floor, Minister Dang Huu of the sponsored ministry highlighted the Vietnamese Government's efforts in environmental protection, which can be seen in the recent formation of a ministry in charge of environment, numerous effective measures to prevent pollution and to restore and improve the environment.

Australia

U.S. Embassy: Trade Irritants 'Will Be Managed'

BK0406075293 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] The United States Embassy in Canberra has played down the latest indication that American trade policies could hurt Australia. (Luke Loller) reports that Australia's dairy farmers fear their skim milk exports to Asia, worth hundreds of millions of dollars, are under threat from subsidized American exports.

[Begin (Loller) recording] The skim milk threat comes after report the U.S. may target more of Australia's grain market. There is also the escalating battle between Qantas and Northwest Airline.

The U.S. Embassy in Canberra is between ambassadors and the charge is not commenting, but an embassy spokesman says the bilateral relationship is broad and deep and the current series of trade irritant will be managed. The spokesman says the U.S. Government export subsidy scheme is under review, but reports about the scheme being used in new markets are pure speculation. [end recording]

Minister: U.S. Overreacting on Airline Dispute

BK0606073293 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Australia's trade minister, Peter Cook, says the United States has overreacted in the growing rift between Quantas and Northwest Airlines over flights on transpacific routes. Speaking in a television interview, Senator Cook accused the American airline of going back on an agreement that it reached with Australia. The agreement stated on a number of passengers Northwest could pick up in Japan on flights between the United States and Australia. He said Quantas was an innocent victim in the affair and the federal government was moving to ensure that passengers were not caught up in the dispute. Senator Cook said Australia will be taking the matter to the International Court to reach a settlement.

[Begin Cook recording] We can't sit aside and watch the agreement being [word indistinct] flagrant breach in the interim period, and we have to take some steps to protect ourselves. In that, we are taking quite modest steps and giving a huge notice before we implement any of those steps so no passengers will be caught in the crossfire of this thing. But nonetheless when there is a strong (?tide), then there will be strongest [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Currency Drops to 'All-Time Low' on Index

BK0106062893 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] The Australian dollar has dropped to an all-time low on the Reserve Bank's trade weighted index which measures the average value of the Australian dollar against the currencies of its major trading partners.

The central bank's trade weighted index is currently measuring the dollar at a record low of 49.2 percent. Currency dealers say investors are trying to sell off the dollar which has prompted the Australian Reserve Bank to intervene.

The dollar sharply decreased in value against most major currencies since yesterday when Australia's balance of payments figures were released. It was announced that the country had a current account deficit of $1.7 billion [Australian] dollars.

Fiji

Rabuka Drops Three Ministers from Cabinet

BK0206090293 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 2 Jun 93

[Text] In Fiji, a major reshuffle of ministerial responsibilities has seen three ministers dropped as Prime Minister Sitiveni Rabuka moved to improve the efficiency of his government.

South Pacific correspondent Jemima Gareth says the reshuffle has reduced the total number of ministers from 25 to 24. Earlier, Mr. Rabuka had fuelled speculation over the reshuffle when he suggested he wanted to make big cuts to the number of ministries. The reshuffle sees Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister Felipe Bole add trade to his responsibilities. Former trade minister Harold Powell adds tourism to his responsibilies for commerce and industry.

Other changes see former trade union leader (Karesi Matatulu) moved to labor and industrial relations, replacing Militoni Leweniqila, who moves to housing and urban development.

Those dropped from the ministry are former minister for information, broadcasting, and television Ilai Kuli; his junior minister (Vincent Lobindarm); and the minister for state and special responsibilities in the Prime Minister's Office (Etuati Tuvi).

Veteran former minister (Ratu Viriami Tonga Naivalu) joins the ministry to take over from Mr. (Tuvi). The other new face is former journalist (Josepha Dimori), who becomes minister of state in the Ministry of Labor, Industrial Relations, and Information.

Labor Party Criticizes Prime Minister

BK0406075693 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0700 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] In Fiji, the Labor Party has sharply criticized the prime minister, Sitiveni Rabuka. Our South Pacific reporter, Erina Reddan, says the Labor Party backed Mr. Rabuka as prime minister a year ago in exchange for concessions which it says he has not honored.

[Begin Reddan recording] Labor says the prime minister promised to review the racially biased constitution, repeal anti-union laws, and resolve land lease expiry problems of Indian cane farmers.

Labor's parliamentary leader, Mahindra Chowdry, says there has been little [word indistinct] in any of these fronts. His comments follow the prime minister's address to the nation marking his one year in office.

In his speech, the prime minister backed off from repealing anti-union laws and said there had to be more consultation on the constitution. In his statement, Mr. Chowdry said he is disappointed that after one year of elected government, Indians were still without real political rights.

The Labor Party will meet this weekend to consider what action to take. Also responding to the prime minster's address, the Fiji Youth and Students League has called on the 27 Indian members to withdraw from parliament. [end recording]

MP Criticizes Rabuka's Demand for Allegiance

BK0706092993 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] An opposition member of Fiji's parliament says a demand by Prime Minister Sitiveni Rabuka that all his ministers write letters pledging allegiance and support indicates he does not trust them. A former deputy prime minister, (Kasovada Kamikamita), says people should be appointed on the basis of trust.

The DAILY POST newspaper reported that Mr. Rabuka had demanded that all his ministers provide letters of resignation prior to last week's reshuffle. It says he has also obtained loyalty pledges. Mr. (Kamikamita) said the stipulation of the resignation letter passed across basic democratic principles.

Solomon Islands

Mamaloni 'Well Ahead' of Oppostion Parties in Poll

BK2805090693 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] The latest vote counting in Solomon Islands has put the Group for National Reconciliation led by Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni well ahead of opposition parties. Mr. Mamaloni has won at least 18 of the 24 seats he needs to win government outright. Erina Reddan from our South Pacific bureau reports that five seats are yet to be decided:

[Begin Reddan recording] Winning the second highest results so far, the prime minister's former party the People's Alliance Party, has gained a possible six seats. But its leader, businessman David Kausimae, wasn't successful. The newest party, the National Action Party of Solomon Islands, led by respected former diplomat, (Francis Saimala), has done well with a possible five seats.

The Labor Party led by Joses Tuhanuku increases its seats from two to four. The United Party led Ezekiel Alebua has a possible four seats and Andrew Nori's National Front for Unity has lost one of its two seats. Several other seats have gone to independents. The minister for transport, works and utilities, Ben Gale, is the only one 15 ministers to lose his seat. A high number of sitting members retain theirs—up around the 80 percent mark— which compares with 40 percent for the last election. [end recording]

Wins 21 of 47 Parliament Seats

BK2905102493 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] In the Solomon Islands, where almost all results were prepared from last Wednesday's national election, Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni has won 21 of the 47 seats in the country's parliament. Erina Reddan reports that Mr. Mamaloni's group for National Unity and Reconciliation is well ahead of its four opposition parties:

[Begin Reddan recording] The electoral committee says the prime minister's former party, the People's Alliance Party, has come closest with seven seats followed by the newly formed the National Action Party of the Solomon Islands led by former diplomat (Francis Saimala), which gained five seats. The Labor Party won an extra two seats to bring its numbers to four, and the United Party gained three seats. Another four went to independents and one went to (Michael Maena) of the [word indistinct] Group. (Sylva Currens), standing for the People's Alliance Party in the east central Guadalcanal constituency, was the only woman to be elected. The Commissioner, (Everick Ada), says several candidates have put their names down for more than one party, making it difficult to get a clear picture of the exact number of seats. [end recording]